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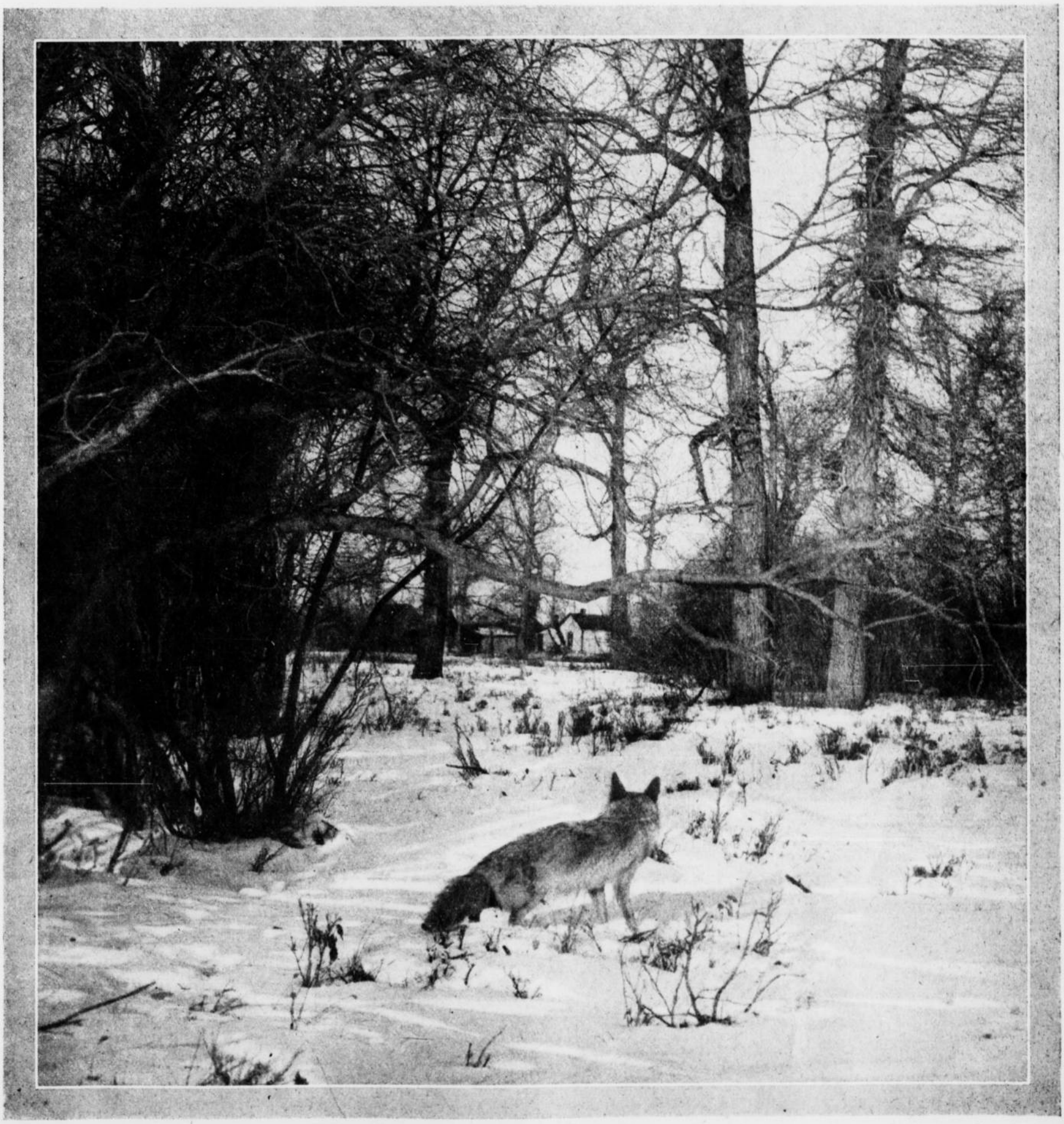

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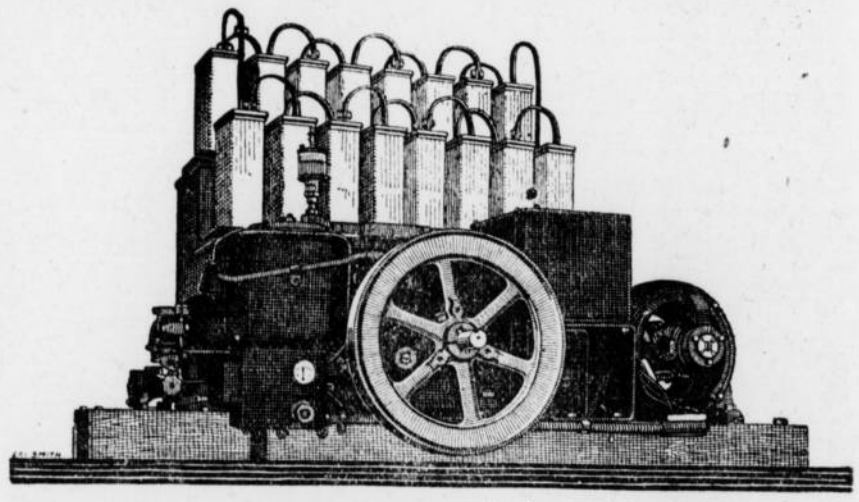

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Editor and Manager.

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# Alberta Farm Women Convene

*Proceedings at Four-day Session Shows Ability to Cope with Current Public Questions.*

IN spite of the fact that the representation had been cut down to one delegate for every 20 members instead of 10 as formerly, and in spite of hard times in farming communities, the United Farm Women of Alberta had a large and important convention. Over 180 women delegates and many visitors crowded the school room of the First Baptist Church, Calgary, to its utmost capacity at all of the sessions. During the first day of the convention the women met with the men to consider amendments to the U.F.A. constitution. The evening sessions were also joint sessions with the men with the exception of Thursday. The sessions of the convention were extremely busy ones and a large amount of important business was disposed of. There was an earnestness in debate that showed the women of the U.F.W.A. to be making rapid progress in their study of many important public questions.

On Tuesday morning, after meeting in joint session with the men, for the consideration of some important resolutions the women adjourned to the Sunday schoolroom for their own convention. Following the formal opening, Mrs. M. L. Sears, president, spoke feelingly of the death of Mrs. Herbert Greenfield, so well known and beloved by the farm women of Alberta. Mrs. R. B. Gunn, of Paradise Valley, was appointed chairman, with Mrs. Kiser, High River, and Mrs. L. C. McKinney, Claresholm, as assistants. As it was very near the lunch hour, committees to deal with resolutions, credentials and order of business were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

On re-assembling, Mrs. M. L. Sears, delivered her presidential address to the main convention, and it appears in slightly abbreviated form elsewhere in this number of The Guide. In her report of her work, Mrs. Sears told of visiting and speaking to 95 locals, attending executive and board meetings—in all spending 144 days in the interest of the organization.

Hon. Mrs. Parlby, on rising to address the convention, was greeted by very hearty applause. Mrs. Parlby said that she felt now somewhat like Alice in the story Alice in Wonderland, she had, like Alice, walked through the mirror. She appealed for patience because "no government, no matter how honest and sympathetic it may be, is able to travel along the road of progress as quickly as we would like. The provincial purse is not as large as we would like it to be, and as some people believe it to be, and while in many cases we want new reforms at the same time we find the burden of taxation almost unbearable." The present government is looking towards introducing a bill at the coming session of the legislature to fix a minimum wage for women, as Alberta was one of the slowest provinces in the Dominion in this kind of legislation. Mrs. Parlby said a heavy responsibility had been placed upon the government of the province, but the people themselves had also accepted a great responsibility, that of understanding and helping to enforce legislation. Pointing to the attitude of many people in regard to the enforcement of the liquor laws she appealed to the women to help see that these laws were enforced in their own community, or else there was a danger that in allowing laws to be flouted that people might become lawless.

Miss J. B. Kidd presented the secretary's report, showing a very healthy growth in the U.F.W.A. for the year; this report appears in full elsewhere in this issue. Miss Peel junior secretary, gave the Junior's report, showing 60 new locals formed during the year, and the membership now standing at 1,200. The greatest event in Junior work was the University week, held at Edmonton last June, where those attending had a very instructive course and a pleasant holiday. The Juniors had strengthened their organization, and now had their own officers. They are taking at the present time a great interest in the debating contest on the railway question.

Following the report, Donald Cameron, vice-president of the Juniors, outlined in a very able way what the Junior work means for the young people on the farms, and appealed for the support of the women in the furtherance of the young peoples' work. Vern Bourne, of Nanton, another Junior, sang a solo, and Alice Watt, of Longview, gave a very interesting review of the work done by her home local. There is no doubt that the splendid showing of these three able and talented young people made a deep impression on the women present, and made evident to them the importance of giving the Junior work an important place in the farm peoples' movement.

Mrs. Gunn's first vice-president's address showed a busy year's work, and a willingness on her part to fall into line and do whatever was most needed of her. In the absence of Mrs. Welch, second vice-president, her report was read by Miss Kidd.

The directors reports showed a busy

**Officers of U.F.W.A for 1922**

President: Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton.
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Paradise Valley.
Second Vice-Pres.: Mrs. B. Kiser, High River.
Directors: Battle River, Mrs. J. E. Dowler, Veteran; Bow River, Mrs. Mary Puncke, Stonelaw; East Calgary, Mrs. Scholefield, Crossfield; West Calgary, Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Lethbridge, Mrs. L. Peterson, Barnwell; Macleod, Mrs. Hector Macleod, High River; Medicine Hat, Mrs. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson; Red Deer, Mrs. R. Price, Stettler; Stratheona, Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet; Victoria, Mrs. B. Hallum, Sedgewick; East Edmonton, Mrs. A. Warr, Waskatenau; West Edmonton (North), Mrs. Jean Field, Kinuso; West Edmonton (South), Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Freedom.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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year's work. Mrs. J. Fortune, of Battle River North, reported visiting 13 locals, and finding that in many places the women and the men preferred to meet together. Mrs. J. E. Dowler, of Battle River South, travelled 1160 miles in her district, held many meetings and believed that if it were not for hard times there would be a 100 per cent. organization. Mrs. Mary Puncke, of Bow River, found that the political work did much to stir up the interest of the women. Mrs. E. Hallum, of Victoria, said: "The women are coming into line with the men to the extent that they discuss matters relating to the farm, such as the Wheat Pool, livestock, as well as questions of general interest such as the drink traffic, social service, municipal hospitals, also federal and provincial legislation. Mrs. Fraser reported attending 200 meetings, organizing five senior locals and two junior locals, spending 143 days in political and organization work, travelling in all over 5,000 miles. Mrs. Jean Field and Mrs. G. Brooks, on account of illness, were not able to accomplish as much in organization work in West Edmonton as they would have liked.

Mrs. A. H. Warr, for East Edmonton, addressed a large number of meetings and organized five new locals. Mrs. Lucy Peterson, found, in spite of hardships this year, the development of the women's sections were never better. Mrs. L. L. Scholefield, of East Calgary, was able to do some organization work, and had good prospects of more in the future. Mrs. S. E. Kiser reported good work being done by the locals in Macleod. Mrs. Price, of Red Deer, kept closely in touch with the secretaries in

Continued on Page 29

### Mrs. Herbert Greenfield

Mrs. Herbert Greenfield, wife of the premier of Alberta, passed away Saturday, January 15, following an operation from which she never rallied. The death of Mrs. Greenfield came with startling suddenness, for although she had not been in the best of health for the past year, still it was thought she would recover, and the decision to operate was made at her own request in order that her husband would have no unnecessary worry during his first session. Following the operation, when the seriousness of her condition was realized, blood transfusion was resorted to but it only regained for her partial consciousness.

Mrs. Greenfield, who before her marriage was Elizabeth Anne Harris, of Adelaide township, Middlesex County, near Strathroy, was the oldest daughter of the late Samuel Harris and his wife, Mary Harris. She was born December 29, 1871, and was married to Hon. Herbert Greenfield, February 28, 1900, at her home in Adelaide township. It was six years later that she moved to Westlock with her family.

In addition to her immediate family, the premier and two sons, Frank and Arnold, Mrs. Greenfield leaves a brother, Luther Harris, and two sisters, Mrs. N. Henderson and Mrs. George Matthews, all settled near the old home at Strathroy.


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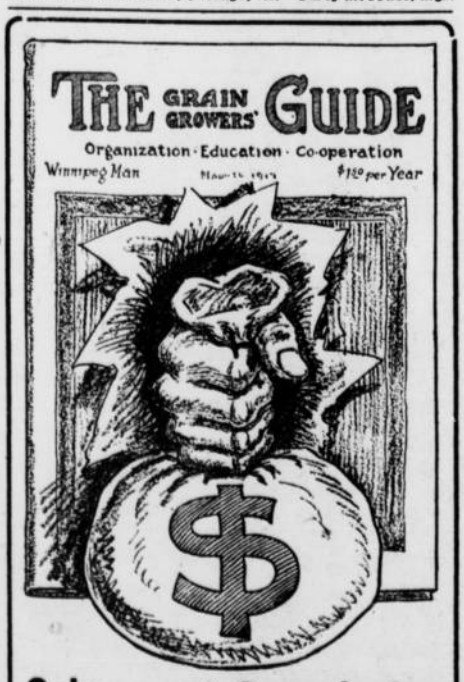


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

*Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 25, 1922*

## The U.F.A. Convention

The 14th annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Calgary last week, reflected both quantitatively and qualitatively the development of the association. Over one thousand delegates, representing a membership of nearly 38,000, were in attendance, and a program which included over 150 printed resolutions originating in the locals, gave evidence of the existence of an active local life.

The secretary's report, showing an increase of membership approaching 8,000, showed the work of organizing the farmers of the province to be energetic and efficient, and the debate on the finances of the association revealed a warm appreciation of the work of the Central office and the importance of maintaining the efficiency of the office at the highest point.

The development of the association numerically is a testimony to the organizing ability of the directorate; the intellectual development, as revealed in the level of discussion of the matters coming before the convention, is equally significant, perhaps more significant as a testimony to the value of the educational work of the association and the interest and effort of the individual member. There was shown a debating ability and a capacity for presenting an opinion that is not often met in popular assemblies, and while some of the opinions expressed were not exactly of a conservative character, they were at least backed by more than mere declamation.

Campaigning in two elections may account for the ability to speak, but the subject matter of resolutions coming from locals shows that study is being done and that the locals are giving serious attention to many questions of economic, social and political importance. This is an especially gratifying feature of the convention, for it cannot be too often repeated that all the efforts of a Central office will count for little if there is no response in local effort. The successes of the farmers' organizations depend upon the success of the locals, and while it is undoubtedly true that the right kind of officials is necessary to stimulate local endeavor, the awakening of a real, sustained local activity rests with the locals and the individual member. It is because the Alberta organization embraces a happy combination of these prerequisites that the association is developing in numerical and intellectual strength. The association is to be complimented on this development and upon a very remarkable and successful convention.

## Freight Rates Must Come Down

At a sitting of the Board of Railway Commissioners at Halifax on January 18, the solicitor for the government of Nova Scotia and the Halifax Board of Trade declared that unless freight rates come down, the relations between the maritime provinces and the West would become so weakened that dissatisfaction with Confederation would become general and might lead to serious results. On the day before this remarkable statement was made, the Saskatchewan legislature passed unanimously a resolution demanding lower freight rates. It is also reported that the principal railway unions have agreed to accept the reduction in wages put in force some time ago. The majority of the Board of Railway Commissioners gave as their reason for declining to assent to a reduction of rates before the big part of the 1921 crop was moved, the indecision regarding the wage reduction. That ostensible reason gave the railways the opportunity to reap a rich harvest before the reduction was made, and to add to the distress over a large part of the West.

The time is ripe for a further reduction and one commensurate with actual conditions in the country. With the wages question out of the road, the railways have no excuse, short of a determined refusal to cast in their lot with the rest of the country in the general economic readjustment, for insisting upon the present freight rates. East and West are suffering alike from the excessive rates, and eastern industrialism and western agriculture have a common interest in cheapening the cost of transportation. It is apparent from the statements made by the representative of the government of Nova Scotia before the Railway Commission that on the demand for reduced freight rates East and West are a unit, and the time has come for a vigorous and sustained effort to secure transportation conditions which will aid in restoring the better conditions for which all classes are looking.

## What Land Speculation Does

A resolution introduced at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, asking that arrears of taxes on lands in certain municipalities held by syndicates be made a lien upon the land, was supported by allegations that reveal a situation demanding public attention. It was stated that about ten years ago the provincial government sold these lands to syndicates on the terms of one-tenth cash and the balance over a period of years; that nothing had been paid on the lands but the first payment; that arrears of municipal taxation amounting in the aggregate to over $200,000 had accumulated against the lands; that because title to the lands was vested in the crown the municipalities could not list the lands for sale for these taxes, and that the provincial government had made or was making arrangements with the syndicates to cancel the original agreements of sale, resume possession of the lands and to allow the payments already made to apply on a new deal.

If these allegations be true it means that the municipalities concerned will lose all the accrued taxes, and in the present condition of things, when local authorities are finding it hard enough to keep even the schools open, the seriousness of this loss cannot be exaggerated. The homesteader who neglects to pay his municipal taxes finds when he gets his patent that they have accumulated against his land, and he must pay or have his land sold for the taxes. Why should the man who is bringing the land into cultivation be compelled to pay, and land speculators, who do nothing to improve the land and whose only object is to purchase it at a low price and sell it on the railway principle of "all the traffic will bear," be allowed to escape?

It was the duty of the provincial government to see that the terms of the agreement of sale were lived up to, and if taxes were not paid at least, that the agreements were cancelled. The carrying of the agreements for ten years without anything being paid on them not only deprived the province of a needed revenue, but enabled combinations of speculators to hold the land at no expense to themselves in the hope that they might ultimately add the taxes to their selling price. That is the way of the speculator and that is the curse of land speculation in this western country. Because these lands were sold by the province the municipalities included the taxation in their estimates, and on the anticipated revenue they conducted the work of local government. Now they are faced with the possibility of being unable to enforce payment of those taxes. They have already paid into the provincial treasury the province's share of those taxes, a share they had to pay whether they collected the taxes or not, and the provincial government has actually assisted in this exploitation of those who loyally paid their taxes, very many by dint of much pinching and scraping.

This is a matter which must be righted. The municipalities must not lose this revenue. It is imperative that their demand that these taxes be made a lien upon the land be granted. The provincial government cannot escape its responsibilities in this matter, and if they agree to allow the payments made by the syndicates on these lands to apply in a new deal they will have something for which to answer to the public. These syndicates took a chance; they did not take it out of any love for the expected purchasers of the lands; they were out to make all they could out of their speculation. Let them take their medicine.

## Time for Statesmanship

The course of French politics is not easy for those accustomed to more stable forms of government to follow, but the resignation of the Briand ministry, in the middle of the important conference of the Supreme Council at Cannes, carries a meaning even for Western Canada. It seems undoubted that Premier Briand feels that his conciliatory policy with regard to the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles has not that support in the French parliament which is necessary. There is, moreover, a disposition among a number of French politicians to ignore the economic facts of the European situation, and to insist upon a course which men like Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand and others are realizing to be clearly impossible.

In his notable speech at the Armaments Conference in Washington, M. Briand stated that the present German government was undoubtedly doing its best in a difficult situation. It would now appear that M. Briand himself was risking unpopularity among the Allies of France with regard to certain phases of the disarmament question in the effort to face a similarly difficult situation at home. Evidently he has given up the struggle, and with the extreme Nationalists taking hold he endeavors to make reasonable readjustments in the matter of reparation payments by Germany may lead to grave results internationally.

The hope of Europe lies in getting this question of reparations settled on the basis not only of what Germany can pay, but what the allied nations are willing to take. Germany can only pay by developing her production and creating a big exportable surplus. That exportable surplus the nations exacting payments are not willing to take, and their own producers are determined that it shall not be taken. The situation was exactly described by a prominent English business man who said that the attitude of the allies was: "Germany must be made to pay for the damage she did during the war; they did not think she could pay, but if they found that she could then they would take steps to see that she didn't." Recently, however, matters were getting to the point where these difficulties were being met, but French politics threaten to make adjustment on a reasonable and conciliatory basis impossible.

If this were only a European squabble they might be left to fight it out for themselves, but it is a matter affecting the whole world, and affecting particularly those who

have to look to the European market to absorb their goods. It is a matter of importance to the farmers of Western Canada, the demand for whose products would be greatly increased, with correspondingly better prices, if Europe were settled and the process of reconstruction peacefully and permanently under way.

## A New Conservative Platform

Hon. Robert Rogers is, to use the language of the prize ring, "a glutton for punishment." Not content with being thrown out of the federal cabinet and being smothered in the recent election, he is on the job demanding the reconstruction of the Conservative party, the present aggregation led by Mr. Meighen representing anything but the pedigreed animal, according to Mr. Rogers.

The Montreal Gazette is inspired by Mr. Rogers' devotion to the party. The Gazette is as anxious as Mr. Rogers to have a resuscitation of "the historic party which laid the foundation of Confederation and erected the main pillars of the superstructure." The Gazette is not over particular about its history, but that is an incidental. It endorses the suggestion of Mr. Rogers, whose "public and party service deserved better treatment than was accorded him," for a national convention, and it recommends a new platform on the basis of the following "principles":

British connection.
Absolute self-government.
Protection to domestic industry.
Private ownership and operation of public utilities under government regulation.
An energetic immigration policy.
Maintenance of provincial rights.
Protection of minorities.
Respect for rights of property.

Item number four is the keystone to this structure; the rest is merely political ornamentation. Mr. Rogers, and those who are calling so loudly for a reconstruction of the Conservative party, have as their main objective the return of the National Railway system to private hands. The other seven "principles" would certainly be accepted by all Conservatives and not a few Liberals. And what party threatens the British connection, or is opposed to absolute self-government, or does not want an energetic immigration policy, or the maintenance of provincial rights, or respect for the rights of property? Not one.

The Gazette is trying to conceal the purpose of this movement to reconstruct the Conservative party under a cloud of political verbiage. The purpose is to get a party that will do the will of the big financial interests, recover for them the National Railway system, and afterwards hand out huge subsidies from the public treasury to enable them to operate the system. Of that kind of private ownership and operation of public utilities the people of Canada have had enough and to spare.

## Mrs. Greenfield's Death

A great wave of sympathy went out last week from all classes in this western community to Hon. Herbert Greenfield in his bereavement. The sudden death of Mrs. Greenfield on the very threshold of his public career has a peculiar sadness. She shared with her husband for 20 years the struggles and hardships of pioneer life on a Northern Alberta farm. When Herbert Greenfield was called to assume the premiership of his province with the great responsibilities attaching to the office, she also stood by his side, and together they were able to look forward to a period of wider service with its compensating distinctions and rewards. She came of a fine old Ontario farm family and was a woman of culture and refinement, well capable of playing her part as helpmate to her husband at all times. In their great loss The Guide, on behalf of its readers, extends deepest sympathy to Mr. Greenfield and his two sons.

M. Poincare, the new premier of France, says that he is very desirous of cementing the friendship between Great Britain and France. It is significant to notice the kind of cement that M. Poincare wants to use. He wants not only a military alliance between France and Great Britain, but an alliance in which Great Britain would be committed to protecting all France's friends as well. Mr. Lloyd George is, of course, very nice and polite with M. Poincare, but the British parliament will have something to say about a friendship that demands so much of the kind of thing that the world is trying desperately to get away from.

Now that the United Farmers of Manitoba have a provincial platform duly ratified by the annual convention, the locals can find plenty of work to their hand in making themselves thoroughly acquainted with it and in bringing the entire neighborhood to stand upon it through membership in the organization.

A news story from Montreal says that there is a movement on in that city to have the year reduced to 364 days. It is unofficially reported that Mr. Meighen favors the elimination of December 6.

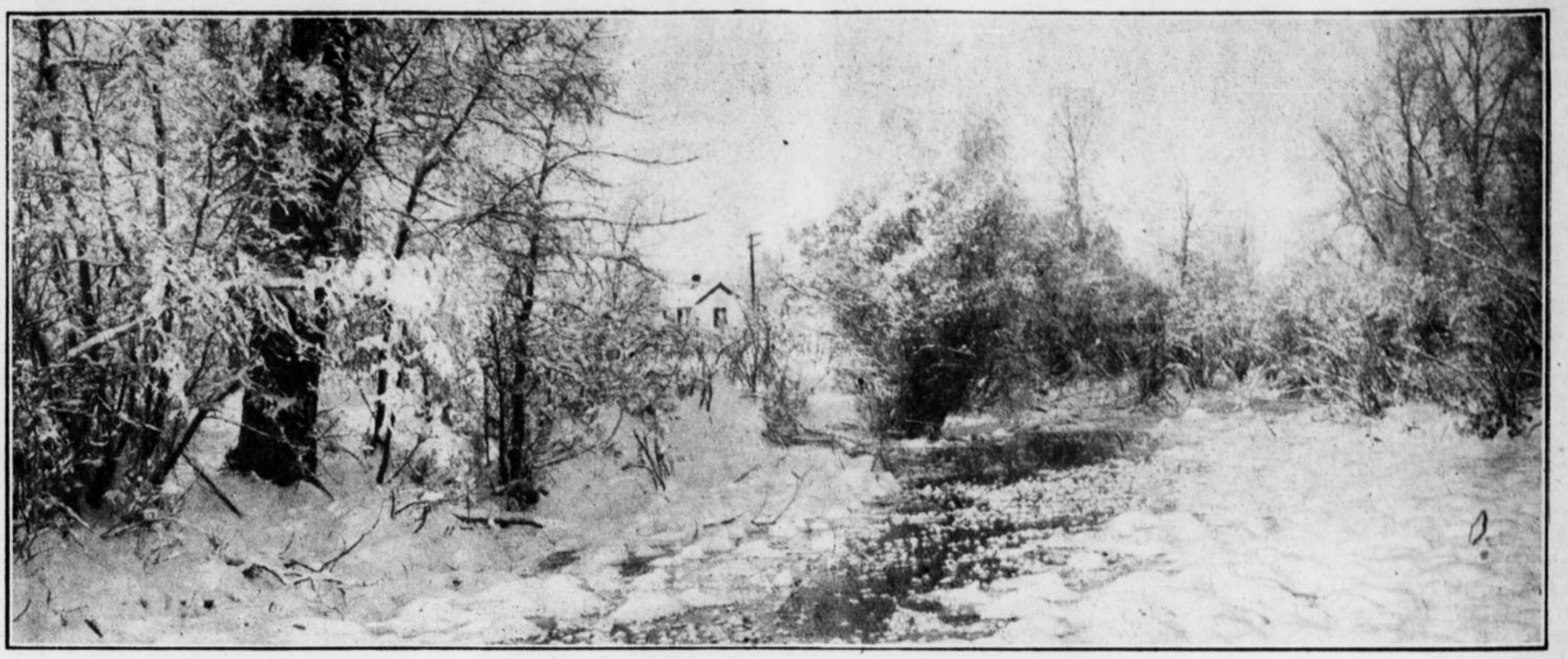
It is reported that the Merchants Bank of Canada, which has temporarily at least been taken over by the Bank of Montreal, lost $4,000,000. It may also be noted that it was not lost in loans to farmers.

Mr. Meighen says that he does not resent being opposed in the by-election in Grenville. Is he trying to be amiable or merely condescending?

The world will now sit back and watch for the evidences of national unity and the statesmanship which are to make the free Irish nation.

**1922 DIRECTORS, U.F.M. AND U.F.W.M.**

Back row, left to right: W. Gilbert Weir, Rosebank; T. McIlwraith, Teulon; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; R. F. McVeety, Swan River; G. W. Tovell, Elm Grove; P. D. McArthur, Macdonald; R. F. Chapman, Ninga; Peter Wright, Myrtle.
Middle row, left to right: Miss M. E. Finch; Mrs. J. Barrett, Bagot; Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou; Mrs. C. H. Spicer, Minitonas; Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain; Miss J. Strang, Dauphin; Miss E. Graham, Roland; Mrs. A. McVicar, Otterburne; Mrs. H. George, Springfield; Mrs. E. J. Blow, R.R. 1, Winnipeg; Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.
Front row, sitting: W. G. Rathwell, Brandon; Mrs. J. Elliott, Cardale; President C. H. Burnell, Oakville; Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; W. R. Wood.
On the floor: J. McCrindle, Foxwarren; R. Taylor, Morris.



A spring that defies Jack Frost's grip, an invaluable asset on the Canadian prairie.

# Alberta Farmers' Parliament

## *Looking Backward Over Two Successful Elections and Forward Over Big Program of Economic and Social Reform, U.F.A. Hold Enthusiastic Convention*

THE 14th annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held at Calgary last week, was in many respects the greatest gathering of farmers ever held in the province. One thousand and forty-two accredited delegates were present, representing 555 U.F.A. locals and 150 locals of the U.F.W.A., and when it is considered that the unit of representation was 20 members, it will be seen that the convention represented by far the largest membership ever possessed by a western farmers' organization. Recent victories in the political field have undoubtedly stimulated enthusiasm in the ranks of the U.F.A., while the serious condition of the agricultural industry forced upon the convention an earnestness which was evident in the manner in which economic problems were discussed.

With upwards of 200 resolutions on the printed program, little time was devoted to speechmaking, but even with the closest application to business four days was found too short a time for the convention and the sessions had to be continued on the fifth day.

Most of the members of the farmers' government of the province, many of the members of the legislature and a number of the members-elect of the federal parliament were present, and those who were not delegates from their locals were given the privileges of the convention.

Musical entertainment was provided by the organist and choir of the First Baptist Church, where the convention was held, and the evening session each day was preceded by a half hour's song service, at which Rev. H. H. Bingham gave a bright and interesting address. The ladies of the church also added to the comfort of the delegates and visitors by providing meals and by conducting a nursery where babies were taken care of for mothers who were attending the convention.

The auditorium of the First Baptist Church was filled to its full seating capacity when President H. W. Wood called the convention to order at 9.30 on Tuesday morning. The proceedings opened with the singing of O Canada, followed by prayer by Rev. H. H. Bingham, pastor of the church in which the convention was held.

### Opening Formalities

Mayor Adams welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Calgary, and said that although the cities were feeling the pinch of hard times, due no doubt to the condition of the agricultural industry, he was hoping for better times in the near future.

Lieut.-Governor Brett and Premier Greenfield were originally on the program of addresses of welcome, but, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Greenfield, whose funeral took place at Edmonton on the day the convention opened, they were unable to be present. President H. W. Wood referred in sympathetic terms to the sad death of Mrs. Greenfield, and also expressed regret at the passing, since the last convention, of James Bower, formerly of Red Deer, first president of the U.F.A., Joseph Quinsey, a former director and vice-president of the organization, and Percival Baker, of Ponoka, vice-president of the U.F.A. from 1918 to 1921. On the motion of E. J. Garland, M.P., votes of condolence were passed and ordered to be sent to the relatives of the deceased officials, the delegates paying their respects to the deceased by standing for a short time with bowed heads.

On the motion of H. E. Spencer, M.P., it was decided that, in addition to a chairman of the convention, three assistant chairmen should be chosen, so that the presiding officer might be relieved of a portion of his duties. Several nominations were made and a show of hands resulted in President H. W. Wood being elected chairman, with Robt. Gardiner, M.P., E. J. Garland, M.P., and S. S. Sears as assistant chairmen.

Committees were appointed on credentials, resolutions, order of business and redrafting. Names for these committees were suggested by the board of directors, and these, with some additions, were about to be adopted when Mrs. Ed. Keeho pointed out that there was not a single woman on any of the committees. The organization included a large number of women and she thought they should be represented. "We have lived long enough under man-made laws," said Mrs. Keeho, amid laughter and applause. The convention at once agreed that one or more women should be added to each committee, and this was done, though not without some difficulty, owing to the fact that most of the ladies wished to devote their time chiefly to the U.F.W.A. convention, which, President Wood explained, was the reason the ladies had not been included in the first place.

Robt. Gardiner, M.P., here took the chair and called upon Mr. Wood to deliver his presidential address, an extended report of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mrs. M. L. Sears, of Nanton, delivered her annual address as president of the U.F.W.A., which is also reported elsewhere in this issue.

S. S. Sears submitted the report of the board of directors, in which the work of the board and of the executive during the past year was reviewed. The report was adopted unanimously.

H. Higginbotham presented his report as secretary, which was also adopted.

The afternoon session opened with the submission of the financial statement for 1921. The general account of 1921 showed a deficit on the year's operations of $7,487.98.

Details were requested with regard to the item of expense, Mounted Infantry Command, $526.75. The president explained that during the war the executive gave permission to Rice Sheppard to raise a mounted infantry command among the members of the U.F.A. This bill was for badges made for the members. The executive, when the bill was first presented, declined to pay it, but during the past year proceedings had been commenced against Mr. Sheppard and a new executive had decided to pay it. In reply to a question, the president said the executive did not in the first place authorize the expenditure.

### Sheppard Explains Item

Rice Sheppard made a lengthy statement on the matter. He stated that he had been appointed a committee of one to take charge of the organization of the unit and had been authorized by resolution of the executive to do whatever was necessary to make it a success. He ordered a thousand sets of badges and they sold like hot cakes. The movement, in fact, was too big a success to suit some people and he was not allowed to carry it through. The result was some of the badges were unsold. The late Hon. A. L. Sifton gave $100 towards the account and he, Mr. Sheppard, gave another $100. He presented the balance of the account to the executive, but they refused to pay it until he was sued, when they decided to settle it rather than let the matter go into court. President Wood, in reply, declared that the executive had merely given Mr. Sheppard permission to do what he wanted to do and had authorized no expenditure except Mr. Sheppard's necessary and travelling expenses. Some of the details of Mr. Sheppard's statement were described by the president as pure imagination, and when Mr. Sheppard attempted to interrupt, Mr. Wood said Mr. Sheppard had had all the time he wanted to misrepresent the matter and he was now going to give them the facts. (Applause.) When the bill was first presented he was personally in favor of the executive passing it, on the ground that they should have known better than to turn Mr. Sheppard loose in the first place. (Laughter.) The rest of the executive, however, were unanimously against it. After action had been taken against Mr. Sheppard, the matter was referred to Mr. Brownlee, their solicitor. He advised, after examining all the minutes on the subject, that the U.F.A. was not legally liable and that it was a matter for the executive to decide whether it would be better to settle the account rather than let it go into court, and also whether there was any moral obligation resting upon the organization in the matter. On that the executive decided to pay the account.

After hearing Mr. Wood's statement the convention agreed to consider the matter closed.

The educational grant of $5,881.77 from the United Grain Growers Limited was the subject for question, and it was stated that this was given by the commercial company to assist in carrying on the work of the U.F.A. A portion of the profits of the U.G.G. was set apart for this purpose, and was divided between the U.F.A. and the United Farmers of Manitoba, according to their respective memberships. The grant was conditional upon the U.F.A. not engaging in commercial enterprise.

The discussion of details of Central office expense was left over until the consideration of a special report on the work of the Central office.

The financial report was unanimously adopted.

### Follow Manitoba's Lead

By an almost unanimous vote the convention resolved that no member of parliament, provincial or federal, be allowed to hold office on the executive or board of directors of the provincial U.F.A. A number of delegates spoke in favor of the resolution, the chief argument being that those who had been elected to parliament had "a man's size job," and could not attend to their duties on the board during the time they were at Ottawa for the sitting of parliament. John Glambeck remarked that the U.F.A. had plenty of good men and that it would be easy to replace those members of the board who had been elected to parliament.

No member of the executive or board of directors took part in the discussion, and the only opposition was from two delegates who considered it unnecessary to pass the resolution in view of the fact that if the delegates did not think

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# Wood's Presidential Address

## *U.F.A. Leader Tells of Testing Through Which the Organization Has Come in Past Year*

WE have moved forward another year since our last convention. Perhaps never before has a year been so filled with the accumulated results of past actions and past wrong doing. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." Humanity has long been sowing the seeds of strife and discord in all the fertile ground of civilization. In all social affairs, especially commercial activities, class has been striving against class, nation against nation, each recklessly and shamelessly striving to serve self without regard for the interest of others. It was inevitable that this mad strife should sooner or later burst in the greater and more diabolical madness of military conflict. Since the cessation of that wild ogreism the harvest of confusion has been slowly but inevitably ripening.

### The Harvest

Millions in a world of plenty are starving, dying. Other millions are on the verge of starvation. Other and still greater millions are facing a future of grave, if not desperate, uncertainty, and a great cloud of fear hangs over them.

Nations have been sucked into the maelstrom of financial ruin. Other nations are immediately facing the same doom. Still others, of which Canada is one, are tottering under a load of indebtedness which will take the intelligent and united action of all citizens to meet and avoid financial disaster.

### Internal Conditions

The internal financial equilibrium has been so broken up that the masses of the people are not only unable to bear the heavy burden of taxation, but many of them are below the line of actual comforts. The primary producers' end of the balance is so low that it rests as a dead weight on the cost of production, while finished products are so high they are out of reach of many consumers. Reason would lead us to believe that such grave conditions would have a sobering effect on all men, especially those occupying responsible positions, and cause them to deal in the most serious manner with all social problems, and to regard as sacred their obligation to advise and guide the people in the light of truth, appealing to their noblest sentiments of manhood and citizenship. Have these reasonable expectations been realized?

### The Recent Political Campaign

To those who expected the great war and conditions growing out of it to have a sobering influence and bring out the best there is in man, the campaign preceding the recent federal election was a heart-breaking disappointment. It would not be safe to say that no former political campaign was ever conducted on a lower plane, or that less appeal to reason, or greater appeal to passions and prejudices, had ever been made, but under all the circumstances I doubt that Canada ever had greater reason for being ashamed of the tactics followed in a campaign. The distressed financial conditions of the majority of the people, the appalling national indebtedness, the manifestations everywhere of unrest growing out of uncertainty, and the very manifest desire of the masses for more information and wiser counsel, would all seem to constitute a call to sober reason and sincere dealing to which no sincere man could turn a deaf ear. This call was sanctified by the blood of 57,000 Canadian martyrs, but it was in vain.

Men occupying high positions of trust and responsibility, whom we had right to expect to stand as sincere apostles of truth, among a confused and stricken people, inspiring confidence, guiding the way of united effort to the accomplishment of a common purpose for the common good of all, were found appealing to passions and prejudices, setting class against class, section against section and race against race. They even resorted to defamatory efforts. These efforts were directed against a commercial company which is owned and controlled by the organized farmers. This company gets no benefits from the operation of the pernicious protective tariff system and consequently makes no contribution to any political party campaign fund.

### Our Political Activities

Three years ago the U.F.A. decided to engage in political activities. We believed that under systematic organization the people themselves could initiate and control political activities, and that under no other method could these activities ever be made democratic. There was keen realization that the development of democracy was necessarily a slow process, even when right principles were strictly adhered to, and a hopeless impossibility when undertaken under wrong principles. Consequently we emphasized the necessity of a strict adherence to right foundation principles, rather than those of temporary expediency. The wisdom of our decision has been fully proven by the results of the two political campaigns of the past year, even beyond our clearest foresight or our most sanguine expectations.

It was fortunate that we had two years of preparatory activity before we were put to the test of carrying on an actual campaign. During those two years our membership made unprecedented progress in the study of true democratic principles, and in the mobilization of their force preparatory to taking democratic action. A wave of democratic zeal, as a prairie fire before a rising wind, swept over our organization and on through the ranks of the unorganized citizenship of the villages, towns and cities, until it became irresistible, and in the last election swept the province clean of autocratic political machine representatives.

H. W. Wood
President, United Farmers of Alberta

### The Elections

On account of this preparatory work, when the provincial election was called unexpectedly, on the shortest possible notice, the U.F.A. was actually organized in only 17 ridings, but the organized locals in all the ridings were ready to act, and in one week they had called conventions and selected candidates in 27 more. This was made possible by two years' active preparation. In two weeks more, out of 44 candidates they had elected 38 and captured the provincial government.

The federal election came unexpectedly as an unwelcome guest, and while our people would have much preferred a year's rest from political activities, they met the challenge to action by putting up U.F.A. candidates in ten districts and arranging terms of co-operation with labor and independent citizens in the other two. All this was done systematically and democratically, with the result that Alberta is sending to Ottawa a solid delegation consisting of 12 apostles of democracy.

### Political Reconstruction

The results accomplished during the past year have been more visible in the political field than in any other and have been more thoroughly reconstructive. Our political activities were based primarily on the theory that the political party system was wrongly constructed and could never function in the development of true democracy. The controlling authority was too centralized; there was little or no initiative in the hands of the individual citizens, and there was just as little responsibility. Responsibility for initiative develops capacity. Centralized authority develops autocracy. The construction of the old party system lent itself to the development of autocratic control among the leaders, rather than the development of citizenship capacity among the masses. These results are directly opposed to democratic progress. We undertook to change this by the introduction of a new system in which the initiative, responsibility and control would be placed directly on the people themselves. Leaders they will have to have, but they will be leaders of their own choosing, not to control, but to advise, guide and direct. The people will thus become responsible for their own citizenship, while the leaders will be responsible to the citizens for the kind of service they give. A political system embracing these fundamental democratic principles can be practically operated only through highly developed organization. Our own organization met the requirements in every particular, and its logical appeal to the citizenship of Alberta was responded to in a most satisfactory and encouraging manner. The present Alberta government was elected under this new system, as were our 12 federal members. Politically speaking, Alberta has undergone complete reconstruction.

### Our Increased Responsibilities

While our political activities have been devoted almost entirely to the work of choosing and electing legislative representatives, it would be a fatal error to assume that our responsibilties cease when that work is accomplished. On the contrary, new responsibilities are added.

We expect the government at Edmonton to make good in the administration of provincial affairs. To get this result we will have to give our active support. Popular opinion is the guiding star of all governments. If the people have a well defined idea of the kind of government they want and make their wants clearly known they will be the guiding influence. To exercise this influence they must be active and alert, their ideas must be constructive, and they must be steadfast in their support of the government in its adherence to constructive principles and constructive measures.

In the first place, we claim that we want economy and efficiency in administration. This means that the government will have to reduce its staff of employees to the number required to do the necessary work, and select those strictly on the merits of their capability and trustworthiness. To accomplish this the old idea of the "political spoils system" will have to be abandoned. No baser idea ever fastened itself in the minds of the people than that government is legitimate prey for political spoilers. In the carrying out of that idea we hear the war-whoop of the social savage and see his piracies and assassinations. This idea will have to be abandoned or democratic progress will be impossible.

This does not mean, as has been very unjustly suggested, that the government in making appointments should not give sympathetic consideration to applicants from among its own political supporters, but it does mean that qualification and fitness should be the primary considerations in making appointments. The government will make a mistake if it does not adhere strictly to this principle, and our people will stand in the way of the progress of our democratic movement if they do not uphold the government in doing so. To this end we must keep constantly in mind that efficiency and economy in the service of the people is the end we have in view, and not the securing of places for a few place-hunters, even from among our own ranks.

### Conclusion

Old things are passing away and new things are being created. Change is said to be the universal law, and the social system has never been immune from the working of that law. We stand on the eve of the most vital social change of the ages. We are approaching the end of a false civilization and the beginning of a new one. We must soon cross the border lying between the wilderness of the present and the promised land of the future, or be driven back into the darkness of the wilderness of the past, perhaps for 40 centuries, perhaps for an eternity. All through their wanderings of the past people have been in bondage and servitude to the giants of autocracy and plutocracy. This bondage must be broken and the people liberated or else they perish. The conflict is just beginning, and the people will utterly fail unless they mobilize their forces and stand as a solid wall of citizenship in defence of their rights and liberties. It will be the epic of the ages. God will marshall and direct the forces of the people; Mammon the forces of the beasts. Either Mammon will be overthrown and the beasts destroyed, or the people and the beasts both go down together, and God stand alone on the wastes of social desolation.

# Declare Against Resignation

## *Attempt to Find Seat for Minister of Interior in Alberta Arouses Strong Protest*

THE joint annual convention of the East and West Calgary U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Associations passed a resolution strongly opposing the resignation of any member of parliament who had been endorsed by the farmers' association in order to create a vacancy for the minister of the interior. Following is the resolution in full:

"Whereas certain members-elect for federal districts in Alberta have been approached, by more or less secret methods, to resign in order to create a vacancy for the recently appointed minister of the interior, and, whereas, the position of representative in parliament is a sacred trust from the electors, and, whereas, all secret or private bargaining with regard to a parliamentary position is a flagrant violation of trust and a menace to democratic government.

"Be it resolved that this convention recommends that no member of parliament resign his seat except with consent of duly constituted accredited convention of representatives of the group, groups or organizations which nominated, endorsed and elected him."

This resolution was introduced after Capt. J. T. Shaw, M.P. for West Calgary, had addressed the convention, declaring, in reference to the rumors of his resignation, that he would not resign except in the event of such action being approved by the electors who had made him their representative in parliament.

### No Private Bargain

President Wood, in speaking to the convention, also referred to the effort that was being made to find a seat in Alberta for the minister of the interior. He was emphatically opposed to any

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# History Appraises the Hoof Mark

*Livestock as a Factor in Eliminating Waste---By Osgood S. Lovekin*

LIVESTOCK has many functions in the farm plan, and one of the most important of these functions is the elimination of waste. Some of the wastes of the farm, which aimals help to avoid, might be classified more or less in the order of importance, as follows: waste of fertility, waste of by-products, waste of labor and capital, and waste of land.

The preservation of and addition to the land's original fertility is probably the greatest function of livestock on the farm. To maintain fertility, humus is necessary, which may be obtained from two sources, either crops plowed under, or barnyard manure. By repeated experiments, examples of which are the fattening tests of Lawes and Gilbert, it has been shown beyond all doubt that when a crop is fed to animals practically nine-tenths of the essential fertilizing elements of the food reappear in the solid and liquid manure. Because of this fact, it is poor policy to plow under a crop if it can be conveniently fed.

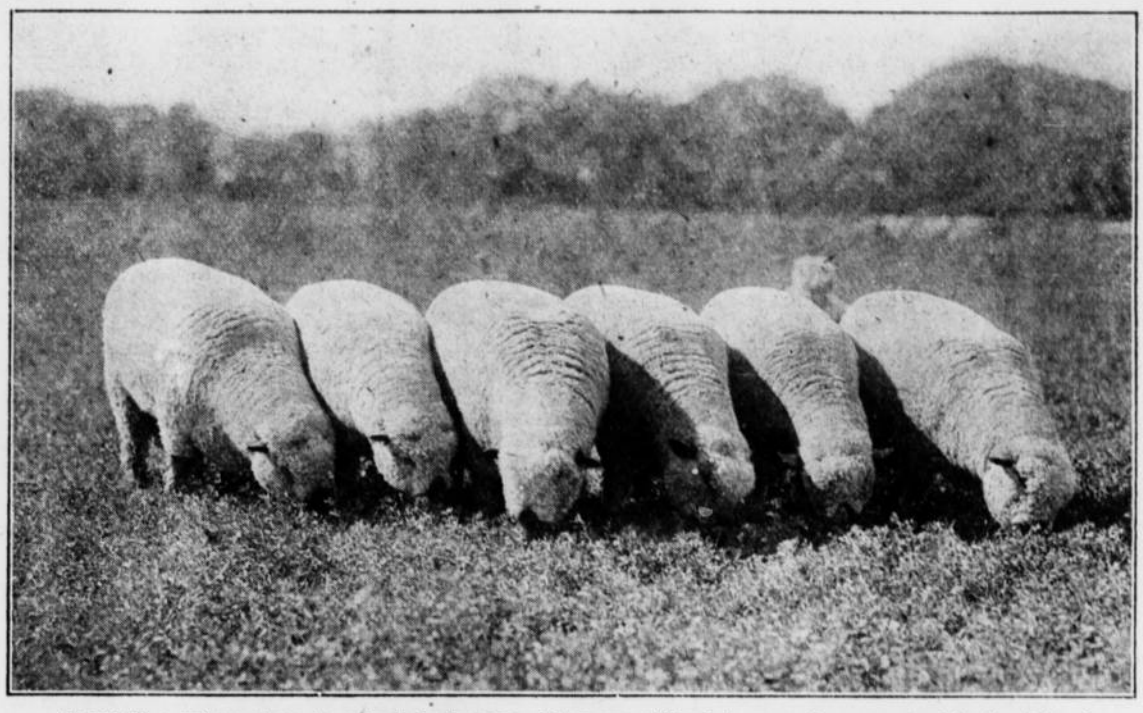
Barnyard manure is the most economical producer of humus known. The farmer who has a good supply of it and who supplements its use with phosphates and nitrates for forcing crops, will always have a fertile farm. This is illustrated in the following example. Thirty-two years ago an Iowa farmer took over a run-down farm, and began buying animals and fattening them for the market. Since then he has sold no crops off the place and has consistently spread the manure produced by the animals. When he bought the farm the corn yield was about a bushel and a half to the acre, and the wheat crops were not worth cutting. Today he is getting as high as 95 bushels of corn and 35 bushels of wheat to the acre.

In a survey over a period of years, the Iowa State College has shown that the livestock farms of the state have a much greater hay and grain yield per acre than the strictly grain-producing farms. The Thirteenth United States Census on Agriculture also makes the report that in the ten states leading in value of animals sold and slaughtered on the farms, all but two are among the first ten in the value of all products. Texas alone, among the cotton-producing states, is in this latter list. Thus we see that when the crops are fed at home animals overcome waste of fertility by keeping it in the soil.

### A Tip from Factory Practice

The second important field in livestock's elimination of waste is the utilization of farm by-products. In all manufacturing industries it has been recognized that by-products are of great importance and often one of the chief sources of profits. The farmer is the only manufacturer that has not come to this realization, and although much has been done along this line, there is need for a fuller awakening. A discussion of three of the most important by-products—grain straw, corn stover and cottonseed meal—will serve to show the many uses to which such products may be put in livestock production.

Practical experience as well as experimental work has shown that grain straw and corn stover, combined with concentrates, can be economically fed to animals. These roughages are used in the fattening rations of practically all farm animals except hogs, and can be used in the winter rations of cattle, horses and sheep. Breeding herds of beef cattle and dry dairy cows can be kept on a ration containing a large amount of roughage, and it can be used, with the addition of some grain, in the rations of flocks of breeding ewes and horses doing light work or no work at all. While not adapted to producing the largest flow of milk, roughage has a valuable place in the rations of dairy cows. Milking cows may eat as much corn stover as they want, if in addition they get some grain, silage, or leguminous hay. For economical results the stover should be shredded, and a little molasses sprinkled over it will add to its palatability. Oat, barley and wheat straw are other roughages that can be used in much the same porportion as stover.



Sheep fill a unique place in animal husbandry. They are utilized to crop the poorest of land, while at the same time they are the most profitable scavengers on the highest priced land in the world.

Besides being used for feed, straws and stover are very useful for bedding. Straw soaks up the liquid manure containing many valuable fertilizing elements, which would be lost were the liquid allowed to escape. Liquid manure and the straw itself are important constituents of barnyard manure.

### Economic Folly of Straw Burning

There is still much room for extension in the use of these by-products, for in spite of their proven value, much goes to waste. Only about two-thirds of the total annual production of grain straw is being used to best advantage, and at least one-half of the remainder is an absolute loss. Stated in figures, about 79,000,000 tons or 67 per cent. of the crop is used annually for livestock production, either as feed or bedding, seven per cent. is sold, 10 per cent. plowed under and 15 per cent. burned. If the straw is not actually used by animals, or turned under, its fertilizing value is lost. Burning in particular almost totally destroys its value, and is practiced chiefly because of custom and ignorance of the value of the straw, to altogether too great an extent, particularly in the West. Corn stover is more widely used than straw; of the total annual crop, about 83 per cent. or 204,000,000 tons are used in livestock production, while 10 per cent. is plowed under, three per cent. sold and four per cent. burned. In this case also, burning results in almost total waste, although it offers an easy and quick way of getting the land cleared for plowing. In the case of cottonseed meal, large quantities have been used in recent years for purposes of direct fertilization; in 1914, six of the southern states used 1,000,000 tons in this way. This meal is worth from $35 to $40 a ton for feeding cattle, and when properly fed the output of fertilizer is much greater than the output obtained from the meal itself, and farmers get in addition the profits from their livestock. Besides being used for direct fertilization, much cottonseed meal, together with molasses, corn and peanut concentrates, is being exported from the United States. In rations containing roughages, large amounts of these concentrates are and should be used, and their exportation or use as direct fertilizers is therefore bad from the standpoint of both national and agricultural economics.

Next we come to livestock's function in eliminating waste of labor and capital. One way in which it does this is to stabilize the amount of labor needed on the farm throughout the year. Some forms of animal husbandry, such as sheep raising, require few laborers per unit of land, while others require a great number, but whether the amount of labor needed be large or small, it is, with few exceptions, stable. As many men are needed during the winter as during the summer. The wheat grower of the northern prairies sows his grain in April and May, harvests and threshes it in August and September, and is without work for his men and equipment from October to March. The contrast between these two forms of agriculture shows one way in which livestock can save labor and capital.

### Beating Freight Charges

By acting as machines for transforming coarse, bulky raw materials into concentrated and valuable finished products, animals avoid waste of labor in another way. It takes ten pounds of dry feed to make one pound of beef and 30 pounds of dry feed to make one pound of butter. Besides being much easier to handle and ship, these concentrated products bring the farmer who manages his place intelligently a much greater profit than he could have obtained had he sold them in the raw state, and, as noted above, their production keeps the fertility in the soil. These facts doubtless explain why it is that in most farming sections the more prosperous farmers are those who pay most attention to livestock.

If the farmer feeds his crop to his animals in the field, he will not only turn his raw materials into finished products, but will also save the labor of harvesting and threshing. Poor rye, wheat, oats and barley can be successfully "hogged down." Corn may be harvested by hogs and sheep, and its feeding value may be increased if soy beans are planted with it and rape sown in at the last cultivation. Mature soy beans themselves are hard to thresh, but soy bean hay, mixed with some corn, makes an ideal winter feed for hogs, since the beans supply the proteins and take the place of tankage.

Finally, livestock eliminates waste of land by utilizing areas which, were it not for their use by animals, would be partially or wholly unproductive. Lands along streams, lands partially covered with trees, stumps or slashings, and lands too hilly or stony to cultivate come under this head. Only one-half of the farm area in the United States today is improved, and only two-thirds of this improved land is in farm crops, including meadows. The other third of the improved land, and a considerable part of the unimproved, is utilized as pasture.

Thus animals overcome waste of fertility by returning the fertilizing elements to the soil in the form of manure. They reduce waste of farm by-products by using them as feeds and bedding. They reduce waste of labor and capital by stabilizing the amount of labor needed on the farm throughout the year, by transforming bulky raw materials into concentrated finished products, and when turned into the field, by helping the farmer harvest his crops in the busy season. They reduce waste of land by making productive areas that would otherwise lie idle. The combination of these functions makes livestock a very great factor in the elimination of waste on the American farm.

This is the first prize essay in the Saddle and Sirloin Club contest for 1922, competed for by 148 students in 21 colleges in the United States and Canada. The writer, Osgood S. Lovekin, lived for some time in Victoria, B.C., but at the time of writing the above essay was in attendance at the California Agricultural College.

# The Ottawa Hog Conference

*Some New Light Thrown on the Proceedings by Report of F. J. Collyer to Council of Agriculture*

THE conference held at Ottawa, November 2 and 3, for the promotion of the hog industry, was attended by representatives of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, the several provincial swine breeders' associations, the Canadian Livestock Exchange, the Western Canada Livestock Union, the Eastern Canada Livestock Union, the several packing companies (which were represented in almost every case by their heads), the several provincial Departments of Agriculture, together with representatives of the federal Department of Agriculture. The specific object of the conference was to devise, if possible, some method of increasing production of hogs of the bacon type, with special reference to the demands of the British trade.

It was early evident that the Eastern packers were anxious to continue and further the system of marketing now generally in practice in Ontario, namely, that known as F.O.B. buying; in other words, at a stated price at the country shipping point, where, as frequently occurs, there is but one buyer. The effect of this system, of course, withdraws from competition on the public markets the hogs so sold, and we are informed that approximately only 25 per cent. of Ontario hogs were now offered for sale upon the Toronto market. It was also quite evident that the suggestion for the grading at the shipping points emanated from the packers with the design of perpetuating this F.O.B. system of buying, and of stopping co-operative shipments to the central markets and thus eventually entirely eliminating the competition that now exists between the packers for their requirements on those markets. After considerable discussion, during which it was evident that the producers were determined not to accede to this suggestion, it was withrawn.

This in itself was a victory for the producers. It had become quite apparent that their representatives were in favor of the institution of a system of grading, but at the stock yards and abattoirs only, and not at the individual shipping points; and eventually a resolution along those lines was passed

Continued on Page 15

# News from the Organizations

*Contributed by the Provincial Secretaries*

### Suggestions for Winter Program

1. Have your local board or a special committee together to work on it.

2. Apply the principle of insistently calling out and utilizing what local talent you have—which implies, of course, first finding out what you have.

3. Recognize that you have undeveloped talent which will be available only after some training, and that you are responsible for bringing it up to the standard where it may be made of use to the community.

4. Search the whole range of intellectual, oratorical, dramatic and musical possibilities. Resolve that your group will do something they have never done before—have a dialogue, put on a playlet, get up a chorus, make the community sing, make "eats" a frequent socializing adjunct, do a debate once a month, operate the impromptu speech stunt; persuade the entrance class at school to help, have them beat their elders in a spelling match; try an essay competition, a pantomime, an evening of games, a sleigh ride—anything that you haven't done before and that will help socialize and enliven the life of your people.

5. Go specifically after the people who are specially equipped with any kind of training—compel them into the harness for the good of the community—the minister, the teacher, the ex-teacher, the music teacher, the neighborhood nurse, the local hobbyist, the parish poet, the story-wise pioneer, the returned soldier, the reeve and councillors, the member of the local legislature, the newly elected member of parliament—get them all, in turn, for an hour of service for the people you care about, the people of your community.

6. Be systematic. Have a new chorus, a new dialogue, a new essay, or speech, and a new debate each month. Get your people to know what to expect—and surprise them every time by making it better than they expected.

7. Try the competitive idea some time. Get two program groups trying to excel each other in the excellence and variety of program they can put on.

8. Look around you. Learn what your neighbor local is doing. Go and see and hear them do it, and come home to better what you have seen. Exchange programs with them sometimes.

9. Try hard things. Get up good program numbers. Labor to excel. Work not only for entertainment and social enjoyment; work for education, for instruction that will mean better citizenship and better service from each of your people. Teach our ideals and our principles and win men and women to live for their realization.

10. Don't—don't—don't work alone. Get your group—even if it be only three—working with you. Aim at enlarging co-operation. Enlist your fellow officers. Remember that nine persons—the officers of a local—can do wonders to redeem the life of any community from inertia and stagnation and reaction. You have your chance in the 1921-22 U.F.M. local program. Work it out and make it a success.

### U.F.M. Provincial Debating Series

1. Every one of the 12 U.F.M. districts is expected to enter a team for the provincial series. If the convention did not appoint a team the district board ought to do so at once, and to send the names of the debaters to the Central office.

2. The first round—six debates will be between the following pairs of teams and will take place within the districts mentioned: Souris vs. Brandon, in Brandon; Neepawa vs. Marquette, in Neepawa; Selkirk vs. Springfield, in Springfield; Lisgar vs. Provencher, in Lisgar; Macdonald vs. Portage, in Macdonald; Swan River vs. Dauphin, in Swan River.

3. The topics to be debated in the first round will be chosen from the following six:

(i) Resolved that trade tariffs have proved a constant source of international friction.

(ii) Resolved that the record of the United Kingdom in trade is a vindication of the Free Trade principle.

(iii) Resolved that there should be an educational qualification for the franchise.

(iv) Resolved that rural hospitals should be established and be managed by a provincial department of health.

(v) Resolved that profit sharing is a cure for present-day labor troubles.

(vi) Resolved that the Canadian government should purchase and control all Canadian railways.

4. The choice of subject will be in the hands of the "home" team in each case—i.e., the team in whose district the debate takes place. The other team of the pair will have the choice of which side they will take, affirmative or negative.

5. The "home" team will also be responsible for arrangements as to particular place, hall or other building for the debate and the expense of entertaining the visiting team. It is suggested that the expense be met by a charge for admittance to the debate.

6. One judge for each debate will be chosen by each of the teams and a third by agreement between them. The judges will follow the standard U.F.M. score card in reaching their decisions.

7. It is hoped that in working out the schedule district boards and competing teams will make every possible endeavor to have the first round of debates on or about February 10, so that succeeding rounds may follow at about two-week periods and complete the series by the end of March.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## U.F.M. Organization Announcement

To all U.F.M. Workers—

Here is the U.F.M. message for 1922—a message not only to you—not only to every member of your local—but to every farm man and woman in Manitoba.

**Get Together or Go Out of Business**

Why? Because circumstances have conspired to raise the price of everything we buy and reduce the price of everything we sell. We can't stand it much longer. Can we do anything now?

Yes! We can get lower freight rates if enough of us get together and exert combined pressure on the government. Lower freight rates will mean higher prices for what we sell and lower prices for what we buy. Have we any assurance it can be done?

Yes! By getting together the organized farmers helped to better conditions years ago by obtaining the Canada Grain Act. In 1913 we got the commission on oats lowered, saving every farmer every year since $7.50 per car.

In 1916 we secured half rate on seed grain which the railways had abolished. In 1917 we prevented the Dominion government from setting the price of wheat at $1.30 and secured the fixed price of $2.21, saving to the farmers 91 cents per bushel. In 1919 we were again successful in raising the price from $1.75 to $2.15, a saving of 40 cents per bushel.

**We've Done It Before—We Can Do It Again**

Freight rates should be back to the 1917 level. That would save each western farmer an average of $92.00 on each car of grain shipped. That's worth fighting for. We have 12 members in Ottawa. The government will only listen to them if a large body of public opinion is behind them. That's why we must get together. That will give our members the ammunition which will break down the walls the Railway Commission have built around the railways.

Manitoba has over 55,000 farms—over 100,000 farm men and women. We have only 11,000 members. It's time for action. It's a bread and butter fight for everybody—members and non-members. We've got to get together or go out of business.

**And We Must Do It Now**

Freight rates have got to come down before next harvest. They'll only come down by act of parliament. The Railway Commission won't do it. Parliament meets during March. We've got to be ready before then. A member of your district board will meet your local board soon to discuss ways and means of arousing public opinion in your district to a point where it will really count for something.

Be ready to meet him. Be ready to canvass every farm man and woman in your district on this vital question. It's a fight to safeguard the livelihood of members and non-members alike. It's a bread and butter fight for everybody. We've got to get together or go out of business.

**Yours for Manitoba's Get-Together Year**

C. H. BURNELL

### Co-operation Spreading

One of the most hopeful things about the Grain Growers' movement is the constant spread of the co-operative idea, with its inevitable demand for the organization of co-operative associations. The one regrettable fact about this is that the enthusiasm which brings these associations into being is so often allowed to fizzle out, leading to certain failure.. So long as men are men and women are women this is unavoidable, and does not apply to co-operative associations alone, nor solely to the farming community. But this notwithstanding, the movement is on the whole making progress, one of the latest locals of the association to make enquiries in this connection being the Bisselmour G.G.A., at Wymark, Sask. The secretary, Frank Barker, wrote as follows:

"Please send me all the information you can about forming a co-operative association. I would like to know the cost and general outline of how to go about organization."

The following reply was sent by the Organization Department: "We have before us your letter of recent date making enquiries as to the procedure and things incurred in the organization of a co-operative association. We are sending you under separate cover such literature and materials as we have in this matter, and would further recommend you to write to J. F. Booth, Director of Co-operative Marketing, Parliament Bldgs., Regina. Mr. Booth is the one who has charge of incorporating co-operative associations, and is in the best position to give you any advice and information you will need."

### Keep Everlastingly At It

John B. Ewen, of Frobisher, Sask., is evidently determined to make things move. As he says in the letter appearing below, "Times are so dull that we are apt to get rusted." There is nothing kills enthusiasm so effectually and so quickly as adversity, and at the present time, when there is so much of adversity to be borne by the farming community, there is need of the efforts of every individual who can do anything to prevent the rusting process to which Mr. Ewen refers. His letter follows:

"In my rounds lately I was trying to get some more locals started or revived, so kindly send some literature to Joe Allen, North Portal; also W. Macquarrie, Roche Percee, and some to me for organizing purposes. I have an invitation to Oxbow next Thursday. Could you have any information to me by that time? What is the most pressing subject to talk on at the present time? Kindly outline what you are doing along your line of work. Times are so dull that we are apt to get rusted, but we must keep everlastingly at it."

### Social Brings Results

First a community social; next a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association; such is the order of sequence at Watrous as revealed in the following letter of W. B. Cornwell, secretary of the local at that point. There is nothing, perhaps, contributes quite so much to the "get together" spirit which is so necessary in rural affairs as the meeting of the people in social enjoyment. Then is the time that the people are apt to lay bare their thoughts, not only on purely personal matters, but also on those things that closely affect the life of the community. This is apparently what took place at Watrous. Mr. Cornwell's letter follows:

"At a very successful social evening held here under the auspices of the Watrous local last week a number of ladies expressed a desire for a women's branch of the association to be established here, and my wife has asked me to send for any literature, etc., available respecting the formation of such a branch. May be you would put this letter in the hands of your lady organizer for this district and get her to write us as to methods of procedure for organization. I will remit balance of fees for 1921 for this local in a few days."

### The Role of the Individual

"You will no doubt agree with us when we say that the work and welfare of our association requires the active co-operation on the part of all officers and members who have the welfare of it really at heart, and we firmly believe that those who will work for the up-building of farmers' organizations during the next few years will be contributing something to the real welfare of the agricultural interests in the Dominion of Canada."

In these words the Central office definitely fixes the responsibility for the future of the association on the rank and file of the members. While the leaders can lead they cannot hope to get so close to the individual farmer as those who are near neighbors or members of his own local, and therefore their influence cannot under any circumstances be so direct nor so effective. It is the man who knows local conditions and is intimately acquainted with the influences surrounding the every day life of the people in any locality who can best be depended upon to secure their adherence to the association.

The words quoted above were written to Hugo Hesterman, of Horizon, who, in reply to a circular letter received from the association, offered to give of his best for the interests of the Grain Growers' movement. "The names of the locals you sent me," says Mr. Hesterman, "are outside my territory, but that makes no difference to me and my interest in the matter. I'll try to look after them as soon as possible. Please send me a copy of Form Letter No. 8 and Pamphlet No. 7, and I'll go at it."

Calling attention to the great necessity for more extensive and more intensive organization of agriculture that has prevailed in the past, and to the efforts that have been made by other interests to weaken its position, the Central office concludes its letter to Mr. Hesterman in the following words:

"We believe that every member of the association should work hard to disprove these insinuations and to show that our farmers are able and ready to stand by their organizations and prove the strength of them. Anything therefore that you can do in the interests of the association in your district will certainly have its value not only for the association, but for organized agriculture at large."

*Send Coupon For Free Trial Tube*

# "Now tell me, Man to Man Just what you *Want* in a Shaving Cream"

By V. K. Cassady, B.S., M.S., Chief Chemist

### *We asked 1,000 Men This Question*

They were representative men, from all walks of life. We wanted to know what virtues a shaving cream must have to win their preference.

These were their requirements:

### *A Quick Shave*

Nine-tenths of these men wanted quick shaves, above all. They did not like long brushing, finger rubbing, hot towels and delay.

Acts in One Minute

So we made a shaving cream which acts in one minute. Within that time the average beard absorbs 15% of water. The oil that casts the stiffest beard is removed in that time.

Multiplies Itself 250 Times

### *Liberal Lather*

Next, they wanted liberal lather. So we made a cream which multiplies itself 250 times in lather. One-half inch—a tiny bit—on the brush suffices for a shave. A single tube gives the average man 152 shaves.

### *Lather That Remains*

Next, they wanted a lather which does not dry quickly on the face. So we made a cream which maintains its creamy fullness for 10 minutes. There is no need to replace this lather.

Maintains Itself Ten Minutes

Leaves the Face Soft and Smooth

### *A Soothing Soap*

Next, they wanted a soothing cream. They wanted a lubricated razor, no irritation, a pleasant after-feeling.

The best way ever devised to these ends is our blend of Palm and Olive oils. Palmolive lather is a lotion in itself.

### *130 Kinds Tested Scientifically*

We are experts in soap making. But it took us 18 months to satisfy ourselves that we had attained the ideal shaving cream. We made up and tested 130 separate formulas.

Now we ask you to test it. Learn in how many ways it excels. This coupon will lead the way to a life-time of delightful shaves.

**Send For Free Trial Tube**

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**10 SHAVES FREE**

Simply insert your name and address and mail to

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Sandy is a piper bold
As you can plainly see;
Plays all through the Doo Dad books,
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Doc Sawbones wants every boy and girl in Western Canada to see the Doo Dad pictures that are in The Guide each week. He is trusting his boy and girl friends to help him do this. They are dandy pictures and they can only be seen in The Guide.
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Cut this out, mark which book or books you want, send $1.00 worth of subscriptions (at the special rates shown above) for each book you mark, and I'll send you the books right away.

Your old friend,
*Doc Sawbones.*

# Mrs. Sears' Address

*President of U.F.W.A. Makes Stirring Appeal for Unity—Great Responsibility Facing Women*

I WOULD emphasize the spirit of good-will that should prevail among us in this dawn of our greater vision of power. It was the basis of the Christmas message 2,000 years ago, and yet it has been strangely disregarded down through the ages. Can we not revive such a spirit and give it practical expression in our dealing one with another until it permeates the larger spheres of business and national relations? The Irish question would have been simplified and the disarmament conference a greater success had this spirit prevailed in the minds and hearts of the delegates.

We need not fear so much the demands of the submerged suffering masses for social change as the selfishness and greed of the interests which are resisting every effort to create a truly humane society, and which are a standing menace to peace. With selfish groups in control of every nation striving to maintain advantage over the other national groups there is not much hope of a solution of international or national problems. The balance of power theory must be replaced by a plan of world unity, with "good-will" to men as the watchword. No real barrier need exist between our East and West if each wish the other well.

Those who do not understand deem us selfish, working only for class interests. If the spirit of good-will permeates our works, they will find their charge groundless.

Mrs. M. L. Sears
President, United Farm Women of Alberta

### Responsibility to be Shared by All

We have taken part in two general elections. Our success in electing a large majority of the members of the Alberta legislative assembly has placed upon our shoulders a greater responsibility than we have ever previously been called upon to bear. This responsibility must be shared by every member. Because of the sanity, judgment and intelligence developed through the educational side of our work, we chose our candidates for character and freedom from the trammels of party politics. We thereby gained the confidence of many men and women of the cities who through their votes expressed a desire for the honest, economic and efficient administration of affairs which we demand in our platform.

The women of the U.F.W.A. took an active part in these campaigns, both by voice and by vote.

The programs of the U.F.W.A. locals during the year cover subjects that help the members to inform themselves in regard to legislation and the how and wherefore of politics. The literature compiled and sent out by Central office is a wonderful aid. One of the women speaking for a government candidate, in whose audience were a number of farm women, asked in wonderment after the meeting, "Where do you farm women get your information?"

### The Viewpoint of the Homemaker

Since homemaking and housekeeping have been our age-long tasks, we are bound to carry the viewpoint which they have given us into outside affairs, which affect women and children. We have been slower than men in awakening to our public duties, but once awake we trust we shall make up for past delinquencies.

Five years ago, Mrs. McClung, in her speech to the U.F.A., drew a picture of the district nurse in Mud Hen Creek coming into a home to take care of the mother at a critical time. The nurse says, as she enters, "I have come to see you through your trouble. I am a monument that has been built to the pioneer women of the West. I am not marble or stone. I am warm flesh and blood." This was a vision. It is materializing slowly.

I visited recently the home for feeble-minded children in Strathcona. There are nearly 40 malformed, imbecile children housed there, most heartrending cases. Three attendants and a cook make up the staff, which takes the place of 40 mothers who would otherwise have to give them their time, to the neglect of other children. There are 200 on the waiting list and innumerable others throughout the province who should be taken care of. A request for a larger home for these stricken little ones has always been met with the reply that no money was available. We are glad to know that our economical and efficient farmer government has found it possible to start excavations for a building that will accommodate 200. The mental defectives in our midst are menacing to the health of our people and the welfare of society, and we must give them immediate and serious attention. If we continue in our present lax methods of dealing with these sub-normal people and they are permitted to marry and intermarry, increasing their kind, we shall have greatly to increase the size of our jails, penetentaries, asylums and mental defective homes in the future.

### Permanent Peace Vital to Civilization

The need of the times is better preparation of our children for young manhood and womanhood and that greatest of all vocations, fatherhood and motherhood. In this way only will the race be improved. And as our young people learn the science of parenthood and the art of homemaking, they will also learn the relation of these to the state. Sir Philip Gibbs writes that he hopes to see, in the near future, an international congress of young people, to discuss and become acquainted with international problems. In this, he thinks, lies our hope of a saner, more peaceful future. Statistics from the United States Treasury Department, covering a period of 130 years, gives us the information that the average expenditure for military purposes was 78 per cent., while only 22 per cent. was devoted to the constructive work of the government. During the Great War the percentage devoted to military purposes increased to 92.7 per cent. Military expenditure has also become a crushing burden upon the peoples of most other countries.

Scientific means of taking human life in war are already highly developed. They will be utilized to the full and will lead to the destruction of our civilization in a future war unless the agreements at Washington are more than scraps of paper; unless, that is to say, the peoples of the world assert themselves and, in an intelligent way, set themselves to the task of eradicating the economic injustice from which wars inevitably spring.

When women in large numbers take part in the governments of the world, that 78 per cent. will be spent in furthering peaceful pursuits and the business of living. It has been said that "a

nation cannot rise higher than its women.'' We have a ''double duty,'' that of using our vote in favor of just men and women who will make just laws, and raising our children to be an asset, not a liability to the state.

Matthew Arnold has written, ''If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together for the benefit of mankind, it will be a power for good such as the world has never known.'' We are coming together.

# U.F.W.A. Secretary's Report

*Membership Stands Over Four Thousand—Seventy-five New Locals—Deeper Interest Taken*

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that in many respects the past year has been the most difficult which the farmers of Alberta have ever experienced, we are pleased to say that our membership has been maintained, while the number of our U.F.W.A. locals has increased by 75. This year Victoria constituency leads in organization work, having formed 14 new locals; Medicine Hat and Bow River have each ten new locals; Battle River, nine; East Edmonton, eight; Lethbridge, six; West Edmonton and Red Deer, five each; Strathcona, four; East Calgary, two; and one each in West Calgary and Macleod.

It is interesting to note that as far as actual increase in membership, Macleod constituency, one of those most seriously affected by drought, heads the list. Reports from all parts of the province indicate that the interest and enthusiasm for the organization is increasing year by year. Where at one time the whole attention of the local was given over to social and community interests, our women are now studying questions of national importance. This mental growth is constantly reflected in the correspondence to Central office.

Our U.F.W.A. membership this year totals 4,390, as compared with 3,926 last year. We should remember, however, that there are many women members of U.F.A. locals who are lending valuable support to the organization.

An effort was made some months ago to ascertain by means of a questionaire just how many women members our organization as a whole has. The questionaire was sent to each U.F.A. local in the province, 1,000 in all. Replies were received from 59, reporting 209 women members. If there was the same proportion of women members in those locals not reporting, the women membership in U.F.A. locals would number approximately 3,500. Add this to our own membership and we have a total of approximately 7,500 women in the organization.

Sixty-four U.F.A. locals have organized women's committees, receiving U.F.W.A. literature and holding occasional separate meetings. It has been impossible to secure a complete report of the work of these committees, but we find that in many cases they are doing much the same work as a U.F.W.A. local.

### U.F.W.A. Literature

During the year a new booklet has been added to the list of U.F.W.A. literature. It contains a review of the history of the organization, a description of the way in which it functions as a whole, an account of the benefits, individually and collectively, experienced by the membership, and an explanation of the relationship between the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Twenty-five hundred of these booklets have already been distributed. A large quantity of other literature also has been sent to prospects and to others requesting information.

In addition to the means of publicity mentioned above, a definite amount of space has been used in the Edmonton Journal and Western Farmer. The Grain Growers' Guide is supplied with material each week.

### Relief Work

It is most unfortunate that our relief work, in consequence of repeated crop failure in certain sections of the country, must still continue. This year the situation is more serious than ever. At the invitation of and in company with Mrs. Waagen, vice-president and honorary secretary of the provincial branch of the Red Cross, I made a two weeks' trip through the most badly afflicted districts. I found the whole territory divided up into districts of which a central committee is in charge. The committee is made up of representatives from each organization in the district. Bundles and bales of clothing, new and second-hand, are placed in charge of this committee, and needy cases are investigated and supplied in this way. The system prevents overlapping on the part of various organizations, ensures that assistance will be provided where most needed, and prevents the indiscriminate distribution of supplies to undeserving cases. Several of our locals have been most generous in response to an appeal for money or second-hand clothing which was issued from the Central office some time ago.

### The Election Campaigns

A federal and provincial election campaign, both of which were participated in by the organization, have necessarily affected our locals to some extent. Several of our directors and officers have found the time for strictly organization work limited by reason of their participation in the campaigns.

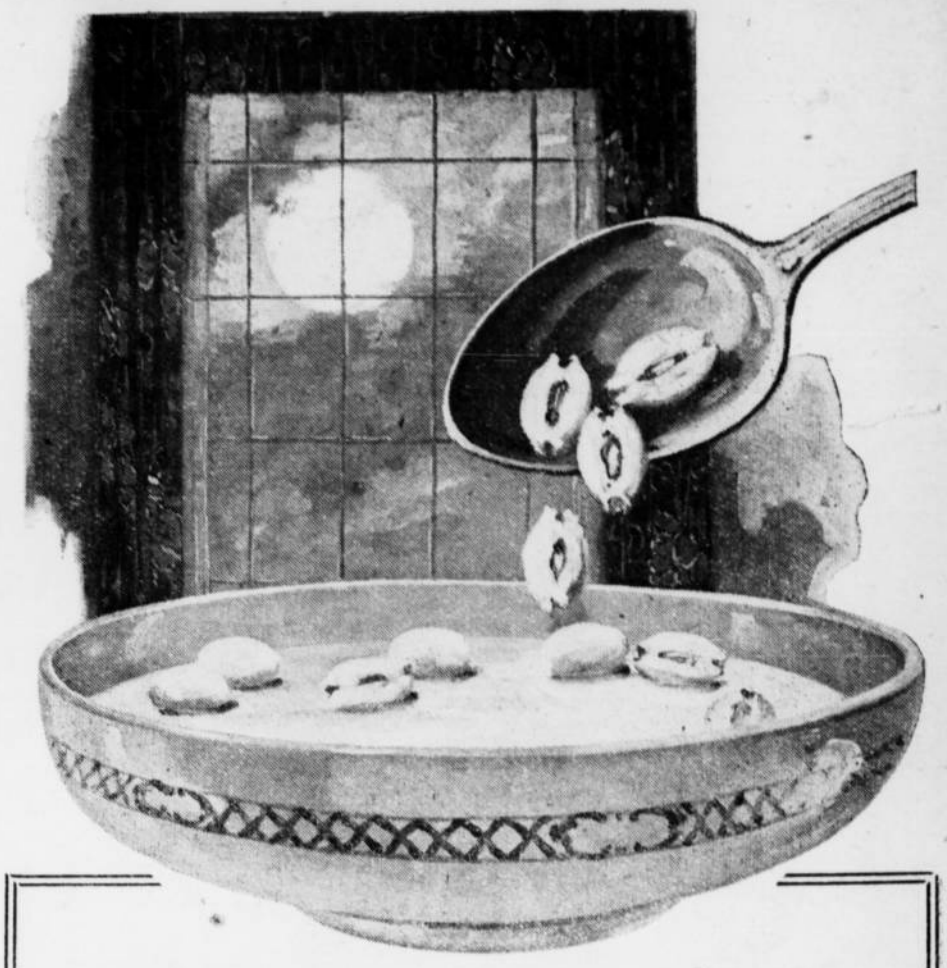
I believe that even in our most optimistic moments we fail to realize the splendid potentialities of this movement in which our farm women are engaged. But we may feel assured that our existence as an organization is amply justified so long as we strive for the attainment of our ideal, "to co-operate with all forces, moral or material, which are working for the greatest good of the country and its people."

J. B. KIDD.

# The Wheat Marketing Problem

In dealing with this subject in your editorial of January 4, in my opinion you passed over very lightly the principal benefits which would come to the wheat growers of Western Canada by reason of having our wheat all marketed through a Wheat Board similar to the one we had for handling the 1919 crop, and you missed entirely the benefits which would come to all consumers by reason of having such a plan of marketing our crop. Most city and town people seem to think that only the farmers benefit by having a Wheat Board, but there never has been a time during the history of Canada when there was such a narrow spread between the price of wheat and the prices of flour and mill feed as there was at the time the Wheat Board ceased operations. The reason being that the Wheat Board had the authority to not only regulate the prices the Canadian millers paid for the wheat, dependent of course upon the world's prices, but they also had authority to set the prices the millers should charge the consumers for the flour and feed manufactured from the wheat. This not only was a great benefit to the farmers on the purchase of their flour and feed, but to every other consumer, hence the matter of having a Wheat Board is a distinct benefit to every person in Canada, with the possible exception of the holders of stock in the Canadian flour mills. The other big benefit to the farmers came in the way of being able to feed the world's markets for the wheat just as it was wanted, and not have 90 per cent. of the wheat crop forced on the market within three or four months' time.

The large majority of farmers have acquired the habit of rushing their wheat on the market just as quickly as possible after it is threshed, which means that almost invariably the market price of wheat is much lower in October than in May, for no other reason than just the insane rush to market the crop each fall. With the wheat all being marketed by one head, who could keep in close touch with world conditions and simply feed the market as it was wanted and when our storage capacities were filled up could order the movement to stop from the farms to the elevators until there was a further demand for the wheat, and in that way hold the market to normal.—W. D. Trego.

# The Last Dish of the Day

Remember Puffed Wheat at night.

Here are whole grains steam exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. Airy, flimsy, toasted bubbles, with a most delightful flavor.

Every food cell is exploded, so digestion is made easy. It's the ideal bedtime dish.

And every grain supplies whole-wheat nutrition.

## Next morning, Puffed Rice

In the morning serve Puffed Rice.

That is a food confection. Breakfast never brings to children a cereal to compare.

After school, let hungry children eat like peanuts, doused with melted butter.

---

Puffed Grains are Prof. Anderson's invention. They are shot from guns. Over 100 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel.

The purpose is to fit whole grains for easy, complete digestion. The result is also to make them tempting dainties.

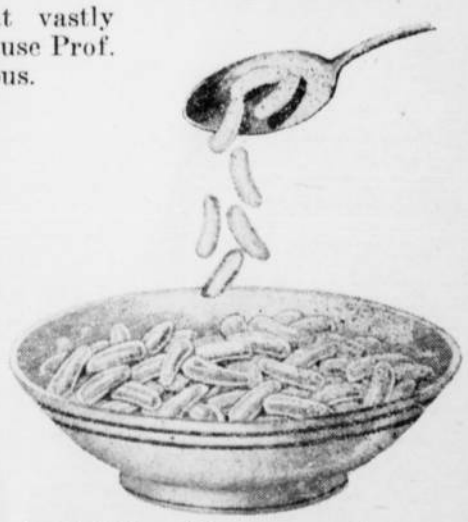
Millions of children eat vastly more whole-grain food, because Prof. Anderson made it so delicious.

**Puffed Wheat**

Whole wheat puffed to 8 times normal size.

**Puffed Rice**

Rice grains puffed to bubbles —flimsy, flavory.



**Puffed Rice with cream and sugar is the cream of breakfast dainties**

**The Quaker Oats Company**

*Sole Makers*

**Peterborough, Canada** **Saskatoon, Canada**

### Filly in Foal

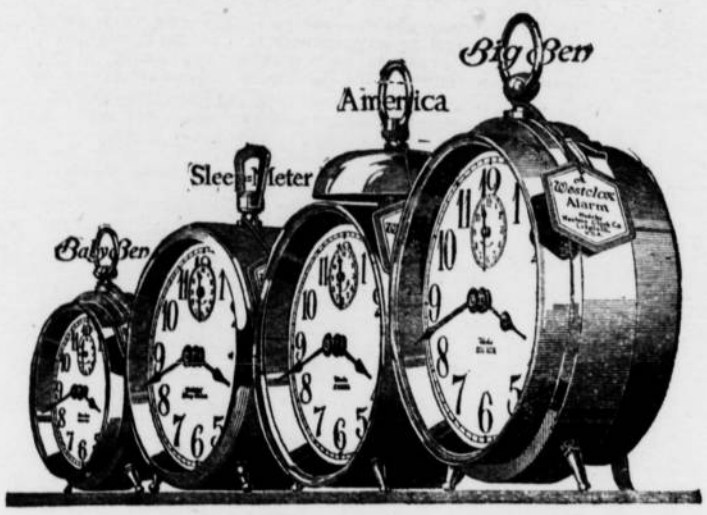
Q.—I have a well-bred driving filly that has become in foal. If there is any way to prevent the normal growth and delivery of this foal I would very much like to know, as I certainly do not want her to have this colt. —Sask.

A.—Any interference with the gravid generative organ of the female may easily result in disaster from the great liability of inflamation or infection. While it is most unfortunate that your filly has become in foal, the better plan now would be to keep up her general condition during the period of gestation by the best of feed and attention rather than by trying to cause an abortion with all of the attendant dangers.

### Marquis and Durum Compared

The following table from a recent North Dakota bulletin is of considerable interest in showing the relative increase of Marquis and Durum at the expense of older varieties. Figures represent percentage of total wheat acreage of state.

| Year | Marquis | Fife | Bluestem | Durum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 5.0 | 21.5 | 44.6 | 12.7 |
| 1918 | 47.2 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 29.2 |
| 1920 | 46.7 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 36.4 |


## A Westclox for $2.00

THE entire Westclox family started the new year with new price tags. Pocket Ben, the husky, double-back watch, has changed his six-cornered, orange-bordered tag to read $2.00.

America, the founder of the Westclox family, now sports a tag which says $2.00 on the price side.

Big Ben and Baby Ben, the best-known Westclox, have set the price of their services at $5.00 each, provided they are not asked to tell time in the dark. With this extra service they ask $7.00.

In between $2.00 and $7.00 are nine styles and prices of Westclox, but only one quality, and that is Westclox.

A heavier case, a larger gong, a special alarm feature, a luminous dial, may make the difference in price.

A timepiece, to earn the right to wear the name Westclox, on its dial, must prove its ability to tell time accurately.

If it has an alarm it must show that it can ring on time as well as run on time.

Western Clock Co., Limited, makers of Westclox
Peterborough, Canada

**He waves the flag**
**For you to see.**
**Get a Doo Dad book,**
**'Twill be sent you free.**

Doc Sawbones wants every boy and girl in Western Canada to see the Doo Dad pictures that are in The Guide each week. He is trusting his boy and girl friends to help him do this. They are dandy pictures and they can only be seen in The Guide.

Now the way that you can help is easy. Get the subscription of your Daddy, or Brother Jim, or Uncle Tom, or Cousin Kate, or Friend Bill who lives on the next farm. It will count just the same whether it's new or renewal, and you can take the subscription on The Guide's Special Hard Times rate of $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years, $3.00 for five years. For each dollar you send, Doc Sawbones will send you a Doo Dad Book.

YOU CAN HAVE THEM FREE—ONE OR ALL

*The Doo Dads. The Doo Dads in Wonderland. The Doo Dads 'Round the World.*

Cut this out, mark which book or books you want, send $1.00 worth of subscriptions (at the special rates shown above) for each book you mark, and I'll send you the books right away.

Your old friend,
*Doc Sawbones.*


# U.F.A. Secretary's Report

*Most Encouraging Growth in Spite of Adverse Conditions—Discusses Finances—Compares with Amount Spent to Defeat U.F.A. in Federal Election*

MOST of the space usually occupied by the secretary's report is devoted this year to a discussion of the urgent problems of financing our provincial organization. I trust the information given in this connection will be of assistance to the delegates in their discussion of this question.

H. Higginbotham

The year 1921 has been another year of great expansion in all lines of activity. The membership has seen a further large increase, growing from 30,760 in 1920 to a total of nearly 38,000 for 1921.

Our membership has more than doubled in the last four years. The effect of the 1920 fall membership drive is seen mainly in this year's increase in membership, as the bulk of the dues collected were applied on 1921. A report of the committee in charge of the 1920 membership drive and complete statement of receipts and disbursements is being presented to the convention.

A further large increase in the number of locals is reported this year, the number of U.F.A. locals at this date being 1,081, U.F.W.A. 309, and Junior locals 115, making a grand total of 1,505. The number of new locals organized during the year is as follows: U.F.A., 212; U.F.W.A., 75; Junior, 60; while the following old locals failed to report: U.F.A., 34; U.F.W.A., 77; Junior, 36.

The number of U.F.A. locals which failed to report this year is less than four per cent. of the number of locals in existence at the beginning of the year. A large amount of organization work has been done by the various district directors during the year. This is very gratifying.

1921 has been a very busy year in the Central office. An important extension of the work this year was the establishment of an educational and publicity department, which I believe proved of very great assistance during the provincial and federal general elections, and also in the Medicine Hat by-election. A separate report covering the work of that department is also presented. During the year 543,700 circulars and printed enclosures were mailed from the Central office.

A very large volume of correspondence with the locals and members as well as with individuals outside the U.F.A. has been carried on during the year, the number of letters received at the Central office during the year being approximately 25,000. Many of these letters require very careful consideration and sometimes involve considerable research in order to supply the information asked for.

### The Financial Situation

Total receipts at Central office during the year amounted to $48,685.78, and the total expenditure $56,165.60, leaving a deficit of $7,479.82. This is compared with total receipts for 1920, $42,849, and total expenditure, $45,608.52, the deficit on last year's expense and revenue account being $2,759.52. It was necessary this year to negotiate a loan to provide for current expenses. It is hoped that the finances can be so adjusted for the coming year as to wipe out the deficit and give us a clean start.

No convention of local secretaries was held this year on account of the federal election.

Arrangements are being discussed with the University of Alberta, looking toward the holding of a short-course school for workers, to be held in Calgary and Edmonton, occupying one week in each place, and commencing about the middle of February. Similar courses have been held with much success in Manitoba and Ontario, arranged jointly by the organized farmers and the University authorities in those provinces. It is hoped that many of our workers will be able to take advantage of these courses. Central office would be glad to have any who contemplate attending this course give in their names during this convention to myself or other members of the staff.

In considering the financial expenditures of our organization during the year, it is perhaps worthy of note that the officially acknowledged expenditures in behalf of the candidate of the former Meighen government in the Medicine Hat by-election totalled $23,000. This sum was spent during the course of a few weeks in a single constituency, in an attempt to prevent the organized farmers from electing their candidate for the House of Commons. This is almost half the total amount which it cost to carry on the work of our entire provincial organization during the past year in all its various phases. I think it is entirely reasonable to suppose that the opponents of the U.F.A. would be willing to spend many times the sum required by our provincial organization, if by this means they could hope to destroy our organization. It would be interesting to know exactly how much actually was spent by the powerful vested interests which supplied the campaign funds used against us in the recent federal general election in Alberta.

It is the sincere hope of your secretary that ways and means may be devised by this convention whereby all branches of our organization may be supplied with the necessary funds to carry on their work effieiently during the coming year, so that undiminished in strength and influence the U.F.A. may take its full share in the adjustment of the social, economic and political problems confronting us.

In the course of a report dealing with finances of the U.F.A. provincial organization, Mr. Higginbotham said, with special reference to the recent political campaigns:

"Your provincial secretary feels in duty bound to suggest that the present period in the history of the U.F.A. is not one in which our organization can afford to go back, or even to rest content with what has been accomplished. The past 12 months have witnessed a series of notable victories for the U.F.A. in the fields of provincial and federal politics. These successes, probably, have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our membership 12 months ago. The new government of Alberta has won the respect of friends and opponents alike. In the federal election the U.F.A. established a record unequalled in any other province, winning in many constituencies by overwhelming majorities. These victories have been made possible by the self-sacrificing efforts of our members in the locals throughout the province, supported by the U.F.A. constituency associations and the Central office.

"But the electoral successes mark only a beginning, and they are concerned with only one aspect of the work of our organization. The U.F.A. has made a successful attack upon the forces of privilege, with the moral and active support of the great majority of the citizens of this province of all classes. The principles of the U.F.A. are more widely understood by other classes than they were a year ago, and some of these classes are seeking independently to co-operate with us without asking us to weaken our organization by abandoning its economic basis. The most serious opposition originates not within the boundaries of our own province, where misrepresentation has failed, but is inspired by privileged interests from without. But it would be fatal to imagine that because the lines of privilege have been broken through at one or two points, further effort is unnecessary. It is necessary to consolidate the ground won, to prepare for further advances. To rest content with what has been accomplished, to leave any posts unde-

In cases of emergency, always have a bottle of Sloan's *handy*. When rheumatic aches and neuralgic pains make life miserable, the comforting relief from pain of a little slap of Sloan's will be welcomed by all sufferers.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, lame back, sprains and strains, over-worked and sore muscles, use Sloan's Liniment. *Penetrates without rubbing.*

Sold by dealers you know and can trust, 35c., 70c., $1.40.

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**Sloan's Liniment** Pain's enemy



## Notice to Farmers

The first month in the year is the time to start keeping proper Records on the farm. Facts and figures for every successful business today are kept in proper book form—why not put farming on the same level? The **Simplex Farm Record** is the only one that will fill the bill and has been endorsed by everybody. Order your Simplex today. **Price only $3.00 postpaid.**

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**Burlington U-Bar Fence Posts**

**Fences go up quickly as there are no post holes to dig**

**Sold by Dealers Everywhere**
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## Strychnia Pure and Sulphate

**Put up to suit the requirements of the Canadian Market**

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**To whom please address all enquiries.**

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.
**Manufacturing Chemists**
EDINBURGH AND LONDON



## Salary and Commission

Appointments are open for responsible men and women who can devote part or whole time to our local agents' work. Thousands of renewals are falling due this winter, and we are willing to pay liberally for your time in helping us look after them.

**A Salary and Commission**

Position is open for you if you have even a few hours a week to spend at this work. You will find the terms unusually attractive. Write for information.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**


fended, to weaken our lines of communication, would be to invite disaster, to be driven back in the inevitable counter-attack. The great tasks lie before us, some of them in the immediate future. Agriculture is in a ruinous condition, and the solution of our economic problems has yet to be found. Of these the problem of co-operative marketing is one of the most vital, and must be solved if agriculture is to survive. Our organization must be maintained at its highest efficiency if it is to play its part in accomplishing this task.''

## The Ottawa Hog Conference

Continued from Page 9

unanimously, and, further, the department was requested to institute such a system of grading on May 1, 1922.

The grading of hogs then came up for discussion and the following grades and weights were agreed upon:

Select Bacon Hogs—Jowl and shoulder light and smooth, back from neck to tail evenly fleshed, side long, medium depth, dropping straight from back, ham full, good general finish, no excess fat; weight 160 to 210 pounds.

Thick Smooth Hogs—Not conforming to Wiltshire standard, but of smooth fleshing finish; weight 160 to 210 pounds.

Heavies—Any type of smooth fleshing and finish; weight 210 to 260 pounds.

Extra heavies—Any type of smooth fleshing and finish; weight over 260 pounds.

Shop Hogs—Any type of smooth conformation; finished weight 120 to 160 pounds.

Lights and Feeders—Any type of smooth conformation; unfinished weight 160 pounds and under.

Roughs—Of rough conformation; any weight.

Sows—All females that have raised one or more litters; No. 1 sows, of smooth finish and smooth underline up to 350 pounds; No. 2, all other sows.

Stags—Hogs that have been castrated and are well healed before being offered for sale.

One fact was apparent during the discussion on this subject, namely, that the requirements of the Quebec trade are quite different from those of the rest of the Dominion. While a large number of hogs are raised in that province, and generally of fair quality, they are mostly consumed within the province and largely in the city of Montreal, where the demand is largely for what is known as the ''shop hog,'' which is a finished animal weighing from 120 to 160 pounds, very few animals of the type required by the packers for the export trade being marketed. In our dealings with our Quebec friends we found, however, that they were very anxious to fall in line with the other producers' organizations; and our negotiations with them on this, as on previous occasions, were conducted in the most friendly manner.

It will be noted in this schedule that Select Bacon Hogs and Thick Smooth Hogs have the same latitude as to weight, and the maximum is fixed at 210 pounds. This maximum is lower than at present in effect in most of the markets, but this was acceded to owing to the growing demand for lighter bacon in Britain, and even in Canada itself.

### Would Not Fix Differential

The question of differential in the prices of the Select Bacon and Thick Smooth Hogs then came up, and after a lengthy discussion, in which it was quite evident that the packers were in favor of such a differential but averse to making a distinct promise as to what it should be, it was pointed out that unless a definite public statement was made as to the premium to be paid for the bacon type of hog, no increase in production of that type would be brought about. The force of this argument eventually became apparent to the packers and the following resolution was passed unanimously, on the motion of J. S. McLean, of the Harris Abattoir Company, seconded by J. H. Tapley, of the Swift Canadian Company:

''Resolved that all interests represented at the conference agree that the future of the Canadian hog industry


# English Suits from $15.00

***Delivered to any address in Canada. Customs and all other charges paid.***

Write at once to Curzon Bros. Ltd., the Great English Tailors, and they will send you by mail, free of all charge, their patterns of high-grade English and Scotch Woolen Suitings, together with fashion book of English and Canadian styles, and a self-measurement blank, by means of which you can be measured in your own home without possibility of error.

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**Our prices for a three-piece suit are:**

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We pay all charges for customs duty and carriage, so goods are delivered direct to any address in Canada by Parcels Post without any charge whatever and without any bother to you. Cost of postage on letters from Canada to United Kingdom is four cents.

Bear in mind: Each garment is cut by hand and made specially for each individual customer, as we are exclusively Bespoke Tailors and we do not stock any ready-to-wear goods whatever. In buying from us, the fit, the fashion and the fabrics are assured, as Curzon Bros. are the only firm of Tailors in the United Kingdom awarded four Gold Medals for Tailoring excellence and value.

Write at once for Free Patterns to

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# CUT YOUR OWN HAIR--- EASIER THAN SHAVING

**Price to introduce only $1.00**

**You do not need any experience or practice to use the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER.** It comes to you ready for instant use, and five minutes after you receive it you can have your hair cut better than it was ever cut before.

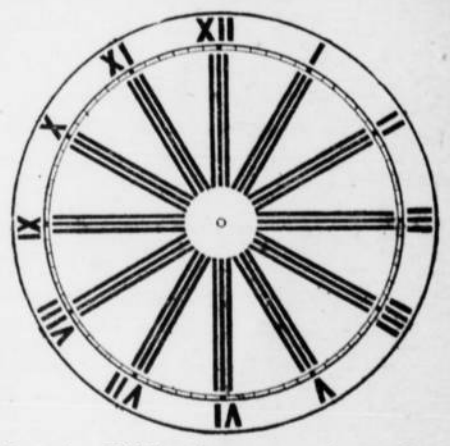
The **DUPLEX** will cut as closely or trim as long as you wish it to be. No clippers or scissors are needed with the **DUPLEX**; it finishes the work completely. It cuts the front hair long and the back hair short. Trims around the ears, etc.

Inside of a very short time you will have to pay $2.00 for the **DUPLEX.** The price today is $2.00, but while our present stock lasts we will accept this advertisement the same as $1.00 Cash. Cut it out and send it with ONLY $1.00 and we will send you the **DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER,** ready for instant use, postage paid, to any address. **Send Today.**

Agents Wanted. **DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. D79. WINDSOR, ONT.**



## Can you make out every line and figure on this clock and are the lines from the centre Equally Black and Distinct?




The slightest obscurity or difference shown in the length of the lines in this clock may denote a slight astigmatism. See an Optometrist and have him make a careful examination.

There are many of us who forget to properly attend to the care of our eyes until we find our sight affected. Wildly then we rush to the Optometrist for assistance and relief.

But just a little forethought—a little precaution would have avoided the trouble.

Visits at regular intervals to an Optometrist protects your sight—and prevents the development of any serious disturbance or permanent affliction.

Phone or see an Optometrist and make an appointment. Let him carefully examine your eyes. It may mean the saving of your sight.

**Published by The Saskatchewan Optometric Association**



## The Road from the Farm to the Bank Should be Well Worn

Go to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you.

Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank's employees are sworn to secrecy about the business of every customer.

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**Paid up Capital and Reserve Funds** ..... **$40,000,000**
**Total Resources** ..... **$500,000,000**

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VALUABLE business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etcetera.

For full information apply to Land Commissioner.
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Wheels Turn Easier-

Imperial Mica Axle Grease gives perfect lubrication between hub and axle. Its mica flakes smooth the roughness of the spindle and hub, enabling the grease to do its work more thoroughly. Saves friction, wear and tear, horse power and axle trouble. Goes twice as far as ordinary axle grease and lasts twice as long.

Harness Lasts Longer-

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil will keep leather soft and pliable and double the life of harness. Tugs and straps remain soft and are easily adjusted, as the oil penetrates to every fibre of the leather. Prevents cracking and breaking of stitches and needless repair. Imperial Eureka Harness Oil gives a rich black, lasting finish.

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Doc Sawbones 's come to help you.
He'll send you the Doo Dad book free.

Doc Sawbones wants every boy and girl in Western Canada to see the Doo Dad pictures that are in The Guide each week. He is trusting his boy and girl friends to help him do this. They are dandy pictures and they can only be seen in The Guide.
Now the way that you can help is easy. Get the subscription of your Daddy, or Brother Jim, or Uncle Tom, or Cousin Kate, or Friend Bill who lives on the next farm. It will count just the same whether it's new or renewal, and you can take the subscription on The Guide's Special Hard Times rate of $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years, $3.00 for five years. For each dollar you send, Doc Sawbones will send you a Doo Dad Book.

YOU CAN HAVE THEM FREE—
ONE OR ALL

*The Doo Dads. The Doo Dads in Wonderland. The Doo Dads 'Round the World.*

Cut this out, mark which book or books you want, send $1.00 worth of subscriptions (at the special rates shown above) for each book you mark, and I'll send you the books right away.

Your old friend,
*Doc Sawbones.*

depends upon the production in Canada of the Select Bacon Hog, and declare themselves unreservedly for the principle that a minimum premium of 10 per cent. should be paid for hogs suitable for the production of Select Bacon.''

It will be noted that the minimum premium of 10 per cent. is stated in the resolution. The hope was, however, expressed by one of the packers that it would not be long before this would reach 25 per cent. It should also be noted that the price so fixed is to be a premium over that paid for Thick Smooth Hogs, and it will be the duty of the producers' representatives on the permanent committee, to which further reference will be made, to see that this is really a premium that is paid and that the price of the Thick Smooth Hogs is not depreciated to such an extent that the premium is non-existent. The question of the differentials between the other grades of hogs was then considered, but the difficulty of deciding upon such for markets so widely separated and with such diverse trade requirements was so evident to all present that it was agreed that no arbitrary relative prices should be fixed for such grades.

During the discussion a few facts of interest were brought out. In the first place, one of the packers admitted that of late, owing to the shortage of hogs of the required type, a good deal of over-thick and fat bacon had been shipped to Britain. It was further stated that the Canadian packer was always at a disadvantage when compared to his Danish competitor, and at the present time was discriminated against to the extent of six shillings per 112 pounds, due to the fact that in order to preserve during its long voyage our bacon as ''light cured'' as the British market demands, it is necessary to give it a borax dressing, which subsequently has to be washed off.

### Object to Grading Bacon

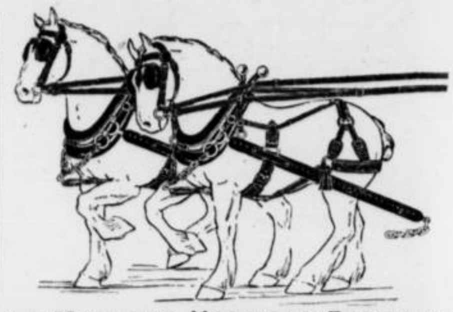
It was decided by some of the producers' representatives to suggest that the bacon product of the packing houses be subject to inspection, grading and branding, and a resolution was introduced to that effect. This was quite unexpected by the packers and for some time they were apparently unable to voice their opinions on the matter. In the meantime the producers' representatives had expressed themselves pretty fully, but after a lengthy discussion it was evident that the resolution as originally introduced would not receive the assent of the majority of those present, and upon the suggestion of an amendment by H. A. Craig, Alberta deputy minister of agriculture, the original motion was withdrawn and the following passed:

''Resolved that the federal Department of Agriculture be asked to appoint an official to study the methods employed by the various Canadian packers in the grading of bacon for the export trade, looking toward the possibility of improving the standard of grades and also looking toward the possibility of creating greater confidence between farmers and packers.''

The question of the appointment of a permanent committee to carry on the work of this conference and to make further suggestions for the increase and improvement of the swine industry of the Dominion was then considered and a resolution suggesting the formation of a committee of three, one representing the Department of Agriculture, one the packers, and another the producers, was agreed to.

After leaving Ottawa it was felt by some of those present that a change was desirable in the composition of this permanent committee, and the suggestion was made to the deputy minister of agriculture that the producers should have two representatives on that committee, one from the East and one from the West. This was finally acceded to.

In conclusion, it may be said that this conference marks, perhaps, the most forward step that has been made in the history of the swine industry in Canada. Much yet requires to be done and the success of the movement, of course, depends upon the good faith of the packers in carrying out their side of the agreement, and in the production by the farmers of the type and requisite number of hogs necessary to produce the quality and quantity of bacon demanded by the British trade.



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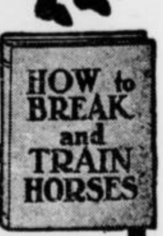


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# U.S. Plan Explained at Calgary

*American Grain Growers' Representative Tells U.F.A. Convention of Difficulties*

An address by J. M. Mehl, of Chicago, assistant to the president of the U.S. Grain Growers Inc., on the work of that organization, was a feature of the discussion of the grain marketing problem at the U.F.A. convention on Thursday. Mr. Mehl had been invited to the convention by the executive at the request of a number of locals, and his statement and the answers which he gave to questions were followed with the keenest interest by the delegates.

Before Mr. Mehl spoke, Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, reported upon the steps taken by the council and by the committee formed under its auspices in the endeavor to formulate a co-operative plan for the marketing of wheat in Canada under the pooling system. For reasons already published in The Guide, this committee, in December last, reported that it could not recommend that the original project be further prosecuted for the time being, and the council thereupon decided to refer to the provincial conventions of the farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces the question as to whether they desired the council to urge the new federal government to reinstate the Canada Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop and until such time as world conditions again became normal. The Manitoba convention had, by a large majority, favored this course.

### A Fundamental Difference

Mr. Mehl first referred to the farmers' elevator systems in the U.S. and Canada, saying that while in this country they had taken the line house form, in the U.S. they had followed the single unit plan, and there was a large number of local farmers' companies each owning a single elevator. The Canadian farmers' companies were ahead of those in the United States, having already entered the terminal markets, while across the border they were just getting ready to do so.

Some of the U.S. farmers' companies were stock companies, but others were truly co-operative, distributing their profits on a patronage basis, and it was only with the latter that the U.S. Grain Growers Inc. would do business. Speaking of the evils of speculation in grain, Mr. Mehl said the object of his company was to provide an agency through which the farmers' wheat could be placed in the channels of consumption or export instead of being used as chips in a huge poker game.

Their plan comprised three main features. First, a non-stock, non-profit membership organization, under the management of 21 directors, all practical farmers, elected through a system of delegate voting, the membership fee being $10.

### Sign Five-Year Contract

Second, there was the crop contract, which every member was required to sign, by which he agreed to market all his grain, both wheat and coarse grains, through some designated local elevator, for a period of five years. This contract lay between the grower and the local elevator and provided among other things that the elevator should market its grain through the U.S. Grain Growers Inc. The third feature was the method of operation, under which all moneys left over after paying the cost of handling, must go back to the growers, except for certain deductions, which must not exceed one per cent. of the value of the grain to be used to provide warehousing and terminal facilities. For these deductions certificates would be issued, which would eventually be redeemed and replaced by other deduction certificates.

Under this plan the farmer could choose from five optional methods of selling his grain. He could (1) sell his grain outright to the local elevator company as at present; (2) consign it to some terminal market, there to be sold by the U.S. Grain Growers Inc.: (3) consign it to be sold at some future date; (4) commit his grain for sale in a local pool to be sold with grain of a like grade and purity of his neighbors'; or (5) he might commit his grain to a pool conducted directly by the U.S. Grain Growers Inc., which would be handled by the Central office.

This plan, Mr. Mehl said, had met with considerable opposition, not only from the grain trade, but also from some leaders of farmer organizations and from farmers' stock companies. There was a minority opinion in favor of a 100 per cent. pool, and that idea had been taken up by another organization, which was soliciting five-year contracts on that basis.

More than 40,000 farmers had signed the U.S. Grain Growers' marketing agreements, and over 900 co-operative elevators' and Grain Growers' associations had affiliated with them. Organization had been in progress less than five months and already they had approximately 100,000,000 bushels of grain under contract to be marketed annually.

### Not Yet Actually Operating

Replying to questions, Mr. Mehl said the local elevators would, as at present, finance their own purchases, while grain committed to the pool would be warehoused and the warehouse receipts used as collateral. This would enable the pool to make an advance payment equal to the loan value, or from 60 to 70 per cent. of the market value.

Asked if the U.S. Grain Growers was a going concern, Mr. Mehl said that in the sense of handling grain it was not. They hoped, however, to handle a part of this crop.

He was not able to say what percentage of the members had elected to join the pool, but the first 700 contracts from one state had been analyzed, and only 15 per cent. of them were on the pool plan.

The National Wheat Growers' Association, which was soliciting 100 per cent. pooling contracts, was operating in Kansas, Oklahoma and North Dakota, but he did not know what success it had had. Their contracts had been secured on the implied promise that by securing control of a large volume of grain they would be able to secure a better price, but the U.S. Grain Growers were anxious not to make big promises, believing that even with control of the crop they could not expect to secure any better price than supply and demand would warrant.

As to the cost of organization, Mr. Mehl said it varied greatly in different parts of the country. In some countries it had cost as low as $2.50 for each contract signed, but in others it had taken the whole of the $10 membership fee. Their opponents had been very active and had spent a great deal of money to destroy the farmers' marketing organization, and where their work had been effective the cost of securing contracts had been very high. The total cost to date was estimated at about one-fifth of a cent a bushel, applied to the grain under contract for five years.

The discussion which followed was somewhat complicated by the variety of proposals that were advocated by the delegates. These included the adoption of the U.S. Grain Growers' plan, the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board to handle all grains, and the establishment of a pool.

### Wheat Board Favored

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers Ltd., said his company had a legal opinion from Hon. J. E. Brownlee to the effect that a Wheat Board was ultra vires of the Dominion parliament, being an infringement of civil rights, which were under provincial jurisdiction. A press despatch was read in which Hon. W. R. Motherwell, who promised a Wheat Board during the election, was reported as saying that the voluntary pool proposed by Mr. Meighen was the best solution of the question yet put forward. After the convention had wrestled with the problem for some time without arriving at any conclusion, President H. W. Wood was asked for his opinion. Mr. Wood said he had been a member of the Board of Grain Supervisors, a member of the Wheat Board and a member of the Wheat Pool Committee of the Council of Agriculture,

Continued on Page 34


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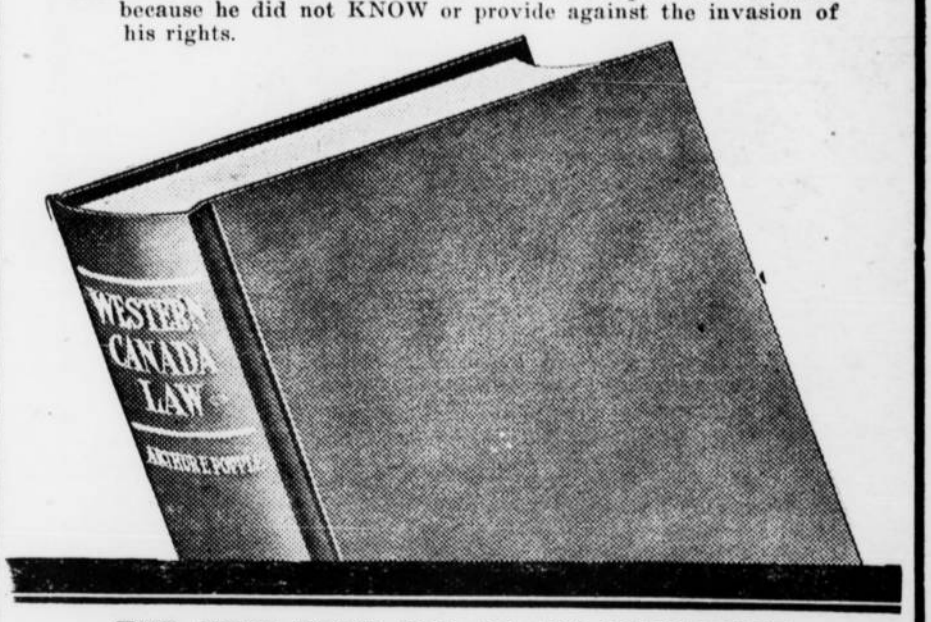


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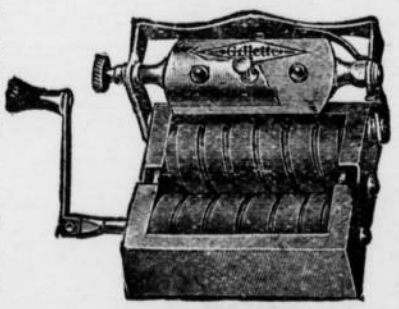

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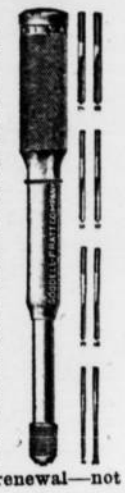

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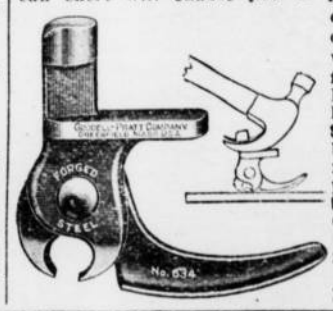


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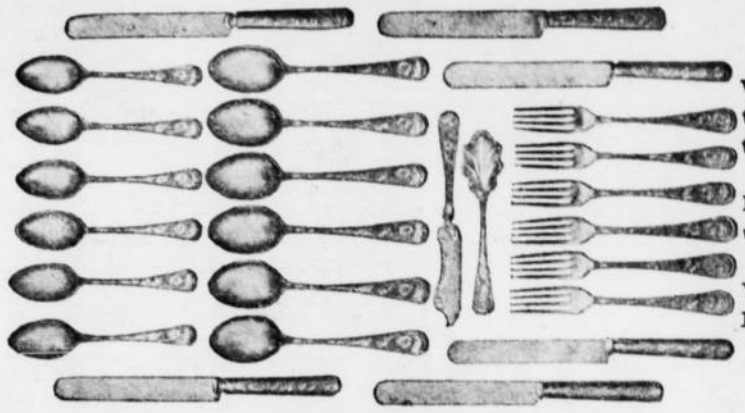

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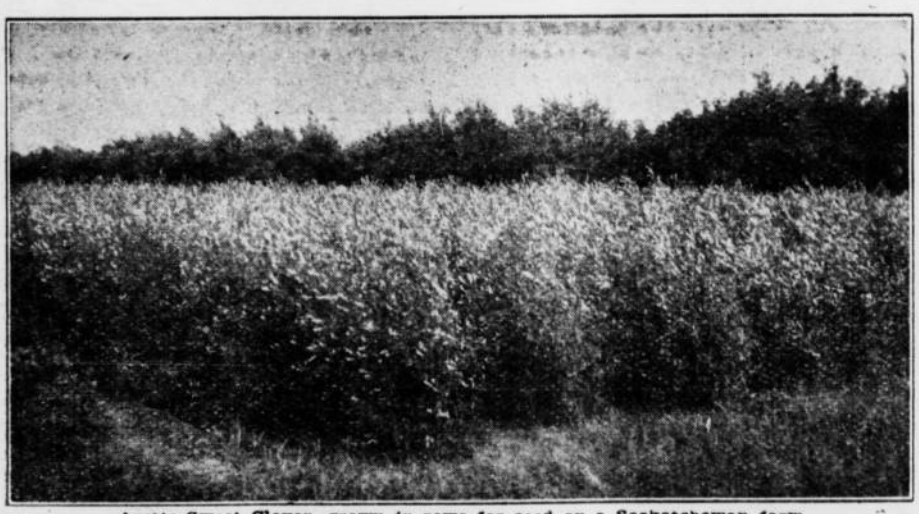
**A CARVING SET YOU'LL LIKE**

The illustration tells the story better than words. This is really an extra value offer. Note the length and strength of the carving blade and the heavy reinforced handles. Knife is 14 inches long, fork 10 inches. The fork is of tempered and hardened steel. The handles are select Coco Bolo wood (one of the hardest known), with extra large, genuine brass bolsters. This set will last a lifetime. Yours free and postpaid for $2.00 in Guide subscriptions—not your own.

## Arctic Sweet Clover



Arctic Sweet Clover, grown in rows for seed on a Saskatchewan farm.

Arctic Sweet Clover was developed by John Bracken, President M.A.C., and The Guide's stock was grown on his own farm at Tessier, Sask., under his own supervision. President Bracken is one of Canada's foremost crop authorities, and his endorsation is sufficient for any variety he recommends. The Guide's stock is all choice seed, tested for germination, is hulled, scarified and ready for seeding, and is subject to registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Arctic Sweet Clover yields heavier, matures earlier and is hardier than any other strain of sweet clover in Western Canada. For this year there are only a few hundred bushels available for distribution, which means that any seed you produce will command a premium for the next three or four years. It should be equally as profitable as any grain crop and more certain.

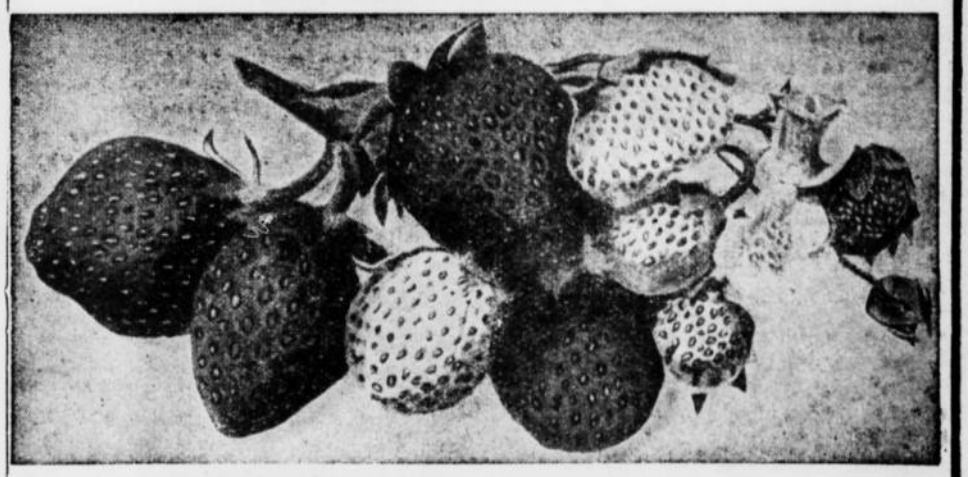
Arctic Sweet Clover is grown for seed, for hay, for pasture and for soil improvement. For seed use three pounds per acre, in rows 30 to 40 inches apart. The average yield is 500 pounds per acre. For hay or pasture use 12 pounds per acre, in drills six inches apart, with a nurse crop of wheat, oats, barley or flax. The first year's growth is 18 to 36 inches, and one crop can be cut. The second year gives two crops. It can be pastured earlier than any crop except winter rye, but continues growing more rapidly and withstands drought better than any other crop. Plowing in after the second year will work wonders in rejuvenating the soil.

1. Six pounds of Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for two acres sown for seed, or one-half acre for pasture. A six-pound sack will be sent free for $3.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal—not your own.
2. 24 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover is sufficient for eight acres sown in rows for seed, or two acres sown broadcast for pasture or hay. A 24-pound sack will be sent free for $7.00 worth of subscriptions, or $4.00 worth of subscriptions accompanied by $4.00 extra cash. Your own subscription will not count.
3. 60 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for 20 acres for seed, or five acres for pasture or hay. A 60-pound sack will be sent free for $13 worth of subscriptions, or for $6.00 worth of subscriptions and $10 in cash extra, or for $9.00 worth of subscriptions and $6.00 in cash extra. Your own will not count.

**NOTE:** Shipments will be made in March (in ample time for seeding), from either Tessier or Regina, Sask. Freight or express charges are extra. Prompt action in ordering your seed is urged, as the quantity is limited and the demand is keen.

## LUSCIOUS EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

### You Pick Them From July To October



The Everbearing Strawberry is now an established success wherever wild or cultivated strawberries can be grown. The plants are hardy and thrive well on the same attention given to ordinary strawberry plants. Plants set out in May will start flowering in June and will bear fruit about July 20, and continue bearing until killed by frost in October. Should early frost kill the blossoms the plants will recover and send out fresh blooms in two weeks, so that a good crop of fruit the same year the plants are set out is assured. The blossoms, the green berries and the ripe fruit appear on the same plants simultaneously throughout the whole season.

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The Guide has made arrangements with one of the most successful growers of Everbearing Strawberries in Canada, by which we can supply plants to our readers at very attractive terms.

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We will send by mail (postpaid) a package containing 26 perfect Everbearing Strawberry plants carefully wrapped to retain moisture and containing complete instructions for setting out and cultivating, for $2.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal. Your own will not count. Subscriptions may be taken at our Special Hard Times rate of $1.00 for 1 year, $2.00 for 3 years, $3.00 for 5 years. You can have as many plants as you like on these terms. We are also prepared to accept cash orders for these plants at $1.25 for package of 26, postpaid.

The safe plan is to collect the subscriptions as soon as possible, as the supply of strawberry plants is limited. Your order will be booked and the plants will be sent by mail about the first of May, just at the proper time for setting them out.

# A Review of the Banking Year

## Sir John Aird, General Manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, addresses the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting of the Bank

THE contraction in business, to which I referred when addressing you a year ago, has continued unabated down to the present time; indeed it increased in severity throughout the greater part of the year just closed. It has been a time of testing for the financial policies of all business, and particularly of banks, searching out the weak spots and revealing the true outcome of plans adopted under much brighter auspices. It has been a source of much gratification to us to find that policies adopted by this Bank after full consideration, with a view to warding off the evil effects of just such a period as the present, have proved as efficacious as we had hoped, enabling us to view the present with equanimity and to look forward to the future with confidence.

### A Satisfactory Showing

The net profits of the Bank during the year amounted to $3,116,136, or about $190,000 less than a year ago. Considering the difficulties with which the situation has been beset, and the steady shrinkage in the volume of all business, resulting in our case in a smaller amount of loans on which to earn a profit, we venture to think that you will regard this as a satisfactory showing. We have been able to provide out of it the regular dividend of 12 per cent., and a bonus of one per cent. paid last December. We have set aside $325,000 for the very heavy burden of taxation levied by the various Governments under whose rule we transact business, $500,000 for Bank Premises Account, $178,370 for the Officers' Pension Fund, and finally carry forward into next year's accounts at the credit of Profit and Loss, a balance of $1,946,745, or $162,766 more than a year ago. The writing off of $500,000 from Bank Premises Account is in pursuance of our expressed policy of carrying our premises on our books at approximately 50 per cent. of their cost. We referred last year to having been able to acquire premises for several of our branches in the West Indies and South America on favorable terms, and the purchase price of these is reflected in this year's statement, accounting for the principal part of the increase in the item of Bank Premises in our balance sheet.

### Influence of Lower Prices

The decrease of somewhat over seven million dollars in notes of the Bank in circulation, which now amount to $23,477,574, is, of course, the direct result of lower prices for commodities and of the contraction in the volume of general business. Owing to lower prices a much smaller amount of money is required to handle a given quantity of goods than a year ago. The same influences have had their effect on deposits, which now stand at $353,155,200, of which about 254 millions bear interest, the balance of 99 millions being non-interest-bearing. I have already mentioned the decrease in the Bank's loans, which is a natural accompaniment of the decrease in deposits and circulation. The item of Bills Payable shows an increase, standing now at $2,758,126, or somewhat more than double the figures of a year ago. This reflects the return of more normal conditions in the principal money centres abroad, and is also in a measure a tribute to the standing of this Bank in the foreign exchange markets. Acceptances under Letters of Credit show a large decrease, owing to the inactivity of foreign trade at the present time.

### Strong Reserves

Cash on hand and in the Central Gold Reserves, that is, the Bank's holdings of gold and silver coin and Dominion notes, stands at $65,162,871, and represents an increase in proportion to our present liabilities by way of deposits and note issue, from 15.9 per cent. to 17.3 per cent. There has been a similar increase in the proportion between "quick assets" and these liabilities from 48 per cent. a year ago to 49 per cent. at the close of November last. We have thought it well to maintain ample reserves at all times under present unsettled conditions. There are several important changes in the items comprised in the term "quick assets." Thus, the amount of cheques on other banks held at the end of November shows a large decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year. The reasons for this are, of course, the general inactivity of business and lower prices.

### Government Securities

There have been some considerable changes in the Government securities we hold. During the year the British Government continued to reduce its indebtedness to the Canadian banks by payment of the short-term securities which the latter hold, and we took the opportunity of investing a corresponding sum, at the favorable rates which prevailed in the bond market, in the securities issued by our various provincial Governments. During the year we paid off all our borrowings from the Dominion Government under the Finance Act. Loans and Discounts in Canada, other than call and short loans, amounted to $206,588,328, and those elsewhere to $23,334,479. We still hold an outstanding position in the first of these two items, which represents roughly the measure of service rendered to the commercial and industrial business of Canada and to its agricultural interests. There has been an increase in Overdue Debts, but it is small when compared with the total volume of our business and when the conditions that prevail are taken into consideration. We have provided amply for all possible loss, and believe the figures at which this asset stands in our books to be undoubtedly conservative.

### Sound Commercial Loans

Our total assets show a decrease of between 10 and 11 per cent. as compared with the figures of a year ago, which is more than accounted for by the decrease in commodity prices. At the end of November, 1920, the total assets of the Bank stood at $480,760,000, and at the end of August last, seven months later, they had been reduced to $378,814,000, that is by about $102,000,000, or over 21 per cent. This was not caused by any set policy of contraction or enforced liquidation, but simply by the natural, orderly and voluntary payment of debts by our customers in the face of the depressed business situation. Naturally, it affected our earning power for the time being, and has resulted in lower profits for the year, but we look upon it as most striking evidence as to the soundness of our commercial loans and as to the liquid position of our other assets. It shows, too, that the business of the Bank is well diversified and not bound up with the fortunes of any one industry. You will have noticed, however, from the balance sheet in your hands, that the total assets of the Bank, as at November 30th last, amounted to over $428,000,000. This increase is owing largely to our activities in connection with the movement of the crop of last autumn.

### Careful Administration

I should like to lay frankly before the shareholders the precautions with which we have surrounded the administration of the trust committed to our care, of which that part which bears the ultimate risk is the money which you as shareholders have invested in the business. I wish to say emphatically that the safety of your investment does not depend upon my own unaided judgment, nor upon that of any other single officer of this institution. We have departments at Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Sherbrooke and Halifax, for the purpose of supervising the loans of the Bank. These departments are headed by senior officers of proved judgment and experience in lending money, and they are assisted in their work by some of the best and brightest of the younger men on our staff, specially selected for the purpose. The training these men receive in these departments in the handling of credits is looked upon as offering the best opportunity this Bank can give for future promotion and usefulness. Under the personal guidance and oversight of the head of the department they check and scrutinize the judgment exercised by the various local managers in making loans. In addition, all loans or credits over a certain sum have to be passed upon by the Credit Department at Head Office and by your Board of Directors. Every year a statement signed by three of the senior officers of the Head Office in charge of credits is submitted to the Board, certifying that every credit which should come before the Board has been submitted to it.

### Ample Provision

The procedure I have described is that which is applied to all the current and active business of the Bank. The comparatively small number of accounts in connection with which there are slow or dragging advances, are subject to the additional test of an annual review by the Superintendents and the Chief Inspector. This takes place in the autumn of each year, and whenever in the judgment of these officers there is doubt as to the ultimate collection of the face amount of any debt, full provision for the estimated loss is made, either by writing down the debt in the books or by setting aside ample provision for it in a contingent account. The same procedure is applied to all the miscellaneous assets of the Bank, such as bonds and stocks held as investments, or other items which have come into its possession as security for debts incurred to it. The provision which is thus made for bad debts is so ample that every year a certain amount is recovered from debts previously written off our books, and we have a special organization in the Head Office to look after these written-off debts and to see that nothing is left undone which is necessary to protect the Bank's interest in them. I should like to repeat what I drew attention to at the beginning of my address today, that the policies deliberately adopted by this Bank to govern its methods of lending money, with a view to protecting it from bad debts, especially under such adverse circumstances as we have passed through during the past year, have proved most effectual, so that the ratio of bad debts to total loans over a series of years shows a marked decrease.

### A Thorough Audit

As to the auditors' certificate, the auditors whom you elect each year are chartered accountants belonging to well-known firms of established reputation. They are voted each year at these annual meetings a considerable sum for their services, namely, $20,000, and undoubtedly they put forth their best endeavors in the discharge of their duties. They visit a number of the principal offices of the Bank, and in addition to verifying the accuracy of the records and the physical existence of the cash and securities held as investments or as collateral for loans, they carefully examine the annual review of all slow or dragging loans and investments of which I have spoken, and for their own satisfaction are placed in possession of the evidence upon which our estimate of the value of such assets is based. If this does not satisfy them, they are at liberty to make such independent investigations as their judgment may dictate. In our opinion their work is well and thoroughly done.

### A Difficult Year

In conclusion, I may say that the year through which we have just passed was undoubtedly a difficult one. Irregularities here and there in the progress of deflation show that the process is not yet fully completed. The burden of taxation is a heavy one, made unduly so by inequitable distribution. It would be well if our Governments would direct taxation more at what people are spending and less at what they are saving. It must be remembered that high municipal taxes are one of the influences that keep up rents and retail prices, just as taxes on profits keep up the prices of manufactured goods. The lack of capital accumulations and the high level of wages also function in the manner of taxes on employment, tending to increase the unemployment which has been so prevalent. In these and other ways the return of prosperity is being held back.

### Improving Prospect

Yet the position has undoubtedly improved in many respects. The doubt as to the future, so widespread a year ago, has largely disappeared. The stocks of goods produced at a high cost have been steadily reduced by consumption, even if often disposed of at a loss. The problem of production at lower costs, which for a time seemed so baffling, appears now in a fair way to be solved. The soil and other natural resources of Canada are as ready as ever to respond to the efforts of her people. If business seems at present to be more or less in a condition of suspended animation, any change which takes place must surely be for the better, and at any moment it may awake to new life and prosperity. Granted a favorable harvest in the coming year, we may confidently look for a steady return to more normal conditions.—Advertisement.

# The Douglas Credit Scheme

*Should Credit be Controlled by the Private Individual or by the Community Which Creates It?*

As a member of the organized farmers' movement for many years it was with much pleasure that I read the article in a recent issue of The Guide, dealing with the scheme as propounded by Major C. H. Douglas in his two books: Economic Democracy and Credit Power and Democracy; and I would here like to offer my congratulations to The Guide for the service thus rendered to its readers.

The present world position of trade depression in its most severe form, and the resultant widespread unemployment, is directing the attention of all thinking persons to an examination of the more prominent features of our economic system. We have for years past witnessed cycles of credit—boom periods (in varying degrees) with high profits and full employment at high nominal wages, followed by the inevitable periods of depression, unemployment and business losses. We have seen, and now see, thousands of willing workers in dire need, and yet unable to secure that employment necessary to produce the wherewithal to the satisfaction of those needs. We have seen the tremendous loss sustained by the community as the result of idle workers and idle machinery, which ought to have been occupied to their full capacity, producing wealth to the enrichment of the whole community. And our questioning has led us, inevitably, to the central position—finance. The conviction is dawning on us with increasing force that here is the answer to our question. We feel that something is wrong with the finance of industry.

### A Train of Consequences

We have seen the evil effects of wartime inflation of credit; one result of which is that every belligerent country is saddled with an enormous load of debt. We see international debts acting as a dead-weight on trade through the effects on exchange. And now as a supposed cure for the disease of inflation, we find that without our consent our financiers have initiated a policy of deflation; and that to make it effective, productive activities must be brought to a state of partial paralysis, and the burden of debt which was mainly created by means of the first process, is now made to become a double burden by reason of the latter. We are told by our foremost financiers that these periods of boom and depression are quite normal, and that there is no cure for unemployment. What a cheerless prospect! But is it true? Yes, it is indeed true of our existing system with the control of credit in private hands. Such a state is normal. And is such a condition the best that economics has to offer us? We are glad to be able to say that it is not. Right to hand we have held out to us a new system, which involves no revolution in our political constitution, but which, if made effective, holds out a golden promise. Major Douglas cuts right to the root of our problem in a diagnosis accurate and clear, and shows us a clear way to permanent recovery and prosperity.

### The Power of Credit Control

In the first place we are to recognize that our economic activities are controled by those who create and make advances of credit. Modern enterprises start life with borrowed money. This money is loaned by the banks only to such enterprizes as will in the judgment of the banks be able to pay. The bank is mainly concerned in the return of the credit which it has advanced; with the result that the credit so advanced is often misused from the standpoint of the public good. Buildings are put up and goods produced that do not minister to the general well-being; solely because by producing such goods it is possible to obtain the financial return necessary to cancel the credit created, and produce to the operator the necessary incentive of profit. Industry is steadily developing into more of a strictly financial machine.

Now let us examine the meaning of the term "credit." The financial credit created by the banks is, theoretically, based on legal tender money. That is to say, all bank credit is held to be convertible on demand into legal tender money. The war has shown such a claim to be sheer nonsense. No bank is in a position to pay all its depositors in legal tender money. No, this financial credit is not based on money in reality, but upon the real credit of the people.

And what is this real credit? Real credit is defined as "the correct estimate of the national ability to produce and deliver goods and services, as and when and where required by the potential consumer; and is clearly communal property, as it postulates communal ability to produce and consume. Without a consumer the producer is without value. Producer and consumer are necessary to complete the circle of real credit. The purpose of financial credit is to set in motion and direct real credit, so that potential production may become actual production and the needs of the community be met.

### Now a Monopoly

Financial credit is at present controlled by a comparatively few men. Potential production is only very partially actualised because we are tied to an obsolete system of finance, directed by a few men with a will to power. The communal energy is misdirected and to a great extent wasted. The issue is between the private control of credit with centralized power, and control by the community directed along democratic lines so that each member of the community shall have a voice in the determination as to how the real credit of the people shall be utilized.

The inventor, aided by the efforts of past generations, brings out a new device which, by a substitution of machinery for the labor of the hand, effects a great economy of effort. Labor as a result of more efficient organization is further subdivided. Manufacturing processes are improved. All these new factors add materially to our real credit, they enable us to produce more wealth with less expenditure of time and energy. This increment is to be distributed to the members of the community by selling goods below cost. Price is to be determined by the ratio between the total national consumption of credit (goods, depreciation of machinery, buildings, etc.), and the total national production of credit. (Goods, buildings and machinery etc., that increase the capacity to produce further goods.)

As the production of credit is much in excess of consumption, price must be fixed at such a figure as will permit the community to purchase all the goods produced with the purchasing power it possesses. The whole process is quite simple and need cause no unnecessary interference with business. It ensures the just price. The producer receives his just recompense, and the consumer gets his goods at a price which he can afford.

The difference between cost and selling price is to be made up to the producer by an issue of national credit. There can be no inflation and consequently no need for deflation; so that unemployment will be no longer the perplexing problem it now is. Instead of machinery standing idle and workers unemployed, we should see the fullest use made of machinery, and labor effort so economized that shortly it would become possible to supply the needs of all, and afford opportunity for leisure to the workers.

Its benefits to the farmer are obvious. Instead of being left to the tender mercies of an unrestricted application of supply and demand, he would secure an adequate return for his labor. The problem of the tariff would be swept away, and manufacturer and farmer, capital and labor would work in harmony together to assure to the community that material prosperity so necessary as a basis to the fullness of life.—Herbert Milne.


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## "Bank Audit Most Thorough; All Credits must be Approved By President and Directors"

*—C. E. Neill, General Manager, Royal Bank, at Annual Meeting.*

**Montreal, January**—(Special).

THE strongest and most important statement ever presented, relative to the thoroughness of bank inspections by auditors and the policy of supervision of credits, was made by C. E. Neill, General Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada, at the annual meeting held at the Head Office.

Dealing with the general business of the Bank and the procedure followed by the auditors, Mr. Neill said to the shareholders:—

"I wish particularly to draw your attention to the fact that full provision has been made for all bad debts, and that, in addition, adequate amounts have been set aside to provide for any accounts which may be considered in the doubtful class.

"In view of the discussions which have recently taken place regarding the obligation of auditors of banks appointed under the provisions of the Bank Act, it is proper that you should be informed that the auditors appointed by the shareholders of this bank not only certify to the correctness of the Balance Sheet, but they also approve of the value of the banks assets as stated therein. The representatives of the auditors, who conduct their investigations of the bank's business throughout the entire year, have access to the statements, correspondence and inspection reports relative to all loans required, and their certification of our Balance Sheet is made only after a full examination of all credits granted to customers. In cases where there is any doubt as to the value of a debtor's account, the amount set aside by the bank to take care of any possible loss is approved by the auditors as being sufficient. Every facility is afforded them to examine each and every account in the bank, and they are encouraged to criticise and make the most detailed investigations of every debt due the bank, with the relative security.

"As an indication of how closely the President, Managing Director and Directors of this bank at Head Office control the affairs of the bank, I may tell you that every credit granted of $25,000 and over is approved by them, and there are no loans at any office of the bank to-day in excess of $25,000 which have not been approved by the Directors at Head Office. Moreover, committees of resident Directors of the bank at Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec and St. John supervise and recommend all loans in their respective districts and, in addition, are informed of all credits authorized in other districts."

# Marketing Western Canadian Wheat

*Article I.—The Canada Grain Act—Grades, Dockages and Overages—By J. B. Musselman*

THE problem of efficient marketing of our wheat is perhaps the greatest and certainly the most pressing of all the problems of western agriculture demanding solution at the present time.

A vast number of earnest and expert investigators are doing much to aid in the more economic production of this the world's most popular food cereal. The departments of agriculture, both federal and provincial, are doing excellent and extensive work, and our own colleges of agriculture are invaluable, but efficient and economic marketing, so as to ensure the farmer a fair competitive world value for his wheat, has ever been in large measure the farmers' own problem.

So far as facilities for the physical handling of our wheat are concerned, Western Canada is under no handicap compared with competing countries, indeed she may modestly boast of having the best in the world without peril of exaggeration. Our principal weakness lies perhaps in non-essential duplication, especially of country elevators at many points and the consequent enhanced cost to the farmer.

In another respect, too, the Canadian farmer is as well off as grain producers in competing countries. The laws regulating the grain trade are comprehensive and in many points unique. The laws and regulations are compiled in what is known as the Canada Grain Act. Doubt has recently been cast on the constitutionality of some of this legislation, but in the interests of the farmer it is to be hoped that the standing of the act will be speedily established for it is the Magna Charta of the wheat grower.

The administration of the act is under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners who have wide powers under it. Licensing and inspection of companies engaged in the trade are carried on under its direction. Farmers everywhere have the freest possible access to the Board, and can obtain, if necessary, an investigation into any alleged case of unfair dealing. If farmers would avail themselves more often of this privilege, abuses would be less common.

### Four Kinds Elevator Tickets

Under the protection of the Grain Act, farmers are assured cars in turn with the largest elevator company, so that they are not obliged to sell their wheat to or ship through the elevators. This is one of the most precious of all the guarantees under the act.

Shipping through the country elevator is done under three different storage contracts. If the farmer desires to maintain the identity of his grain until it has passed inspection and reached the terminal elevators, where, of course, it cannot be kept by itself, he will store under a "special bin" contract. If the local elevator operator cannot keep his wheat to itself he will take a storage ticket marked "subject to inspector's grade and dockage," in which case a proper sample must be sent the chief inspector for grading. Some farmers have confused these two contracts, and have supposed that they were special binning under the latter. In both cases the law requires the operator to take a fair sample from each load and to place it in a receptacle which the farmer may lock. This is the farmer's only means of assuring himself that he is securing the official grade of his own wheat. These samples, which must be preserved until the farmer has received official grade, should be sent to the chief inspector, Winnipeg, and the official grade and dockage secured thereon in case of doubt or dispute. If the elevator operator fails to keep such sample—and some do—he can be obliged to settle on the basis of the grade which the farmer states that his wheat was. If the farmer and the operator are in agreement as to grade and dockage, the farmer may store his wheat on "Graded Storage" certificates.

Another method of local disposal is to sell "on street" by the load, or "on track," when car has been loaded, taking cash tickets. If there is doubt as to the correctness of the grade and the dockage, the farmer may accept a cash settlement on the basis of the grade offered and yet demand that a sample be forwarded to the chief inspector. Under the act he need not accept the grade or dockage which the local operator may wish to give him, unless he is satisfied that the same is fair. Farmers who believe that their wheat has been undergraded by the operator should always avail themselves of this protection. It is their right.

### Commission Agents

If the farmer ships out by the car load over the platform or through special bins or subject to inspector's grade and dockage or graded storage, he consigns his wheat to a commission agent for sale as he may give instructions. It is illegal for a commission agent, whether the elevator company itself or another, to sell farmers' held grain, though there is a strong suspicion that this provision is frequently violated to the benefit of the companies who, having sold the farmers' wheat, still collect interest on freight and other advances and storage charges as well. Every commission agent must make a return to the farmer showing the date on which and the person or firm to whom his wheat was sold, and the price received. Farmers should insist on having such a report on every consignment disposed of and should permit no violation of this provision as otherwise they lose the protection the act affords. Accepting settlement on the so-called closing cash price of the day on which the farmer instructs to sell may play into the hands of those who have sold farmers' held grain, to the loss of the farmer. The Board of Grain Commissioners has control over the various elevator "tariffs" or charges for handling, storing, etc., in country elevators and in terminals and for commission agents' charges. These charges are not actually fixed by the Board but a maximum is set for each which may not be exceeded. The Board does not control prices paid in the purchase of wheat and while it can enforce all elevators to receive all wheat offered under one or other of the storage plans, if it has room for same, it cannot force them to purchase.

There are doubtless some weak points in the Canada Grain Act, but on the whole it is pretty good legislation for the regulation of the grain trade if fully enforced, bearing in mind of course that the purpose of the act is to ensure honesty, and to prevent exorbitant charges for handling and commission services, and not to regulate prices or to prevent artificial manipulation of the market or in any way to assure the producer the fair world value for his wheat, though it may well appear to the farmer that the latter are as properly a function of government as the former. If it is proper for a government to interfere with trade so as to fix charges to save the farmer a fraction of a cent per bushel, why not also to save the greater wastage in marketing?

### Grades, Dockages and Overages

There are two main purposes for grading wheat. One is to set standards to accommodate the various and widely ranging qualities marketed so that the purchaser may know within a narrow margin the quality he will receive when purchasing a given grade without seeing the wheat. The second is to assure to the producer the relative value of the quality he has to sell. If it were possible, say at Fort William, to mix all the milling wheat marketed by the West in a given year, and to so mix it throughout the season as to secure in each shipment the fair average quality of the whole, the former object could be attained in that manner and, some maintain, with real advantage to the producer. Even then all deliveries to the mixing centre would have to be graded if the farmer were to receive the comparative value of the quality he has grown.

Under the Canada Grain Act, then, all wheat is graded, not only before the initial sale is made, but again when being shipped out of terminal elevators, and it is intended that the grades established when the wheat leaves the terminals are to be preserved in their unadulterated condition until delivered to the European buyer.

### How Grading is Done

All wheat shipped East through Winnipeg—and this comprises nearly the whole of the wheat shipped out of the West—is inspected there. When a car arrives in the freight yards it is entered by samplers working in gangs under a track foreman, and a fair average sample of the wheat secured. If it is "bulk-headed" (divided into two compartments) each is sampled by itself. The samples are secured by boring down to the bottom of the car with a tubular instrument so arranged that wheat enters it at all levels. Should the car be "plugged," that is should a shipper endeavor to conceal a quality of low grade wheat in the corners or the bottom of the car, this is usually discovered and the shipper penalized, otherwise any ordinary variation of grade in the car will merely show in the sample taken. This probing is done at a number of points, and drawings mixed and taken to the inspection offices where a duly qualified inspector gives it its grade. In the rush season the car samplers work in relays of eight hours each, seven days per week.

Only the standards of No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern are definitely fixed by law. Wheat of these grades is therefore comparatively easy to allocate. No. 3 Northern the act says "shall comprise all sound wheat not good enough for No. 2, weighing not less than 56 lbs. . . ." All other grades are classed as rejected wheat, the grades running Nos. 4, 5, 6. These latter grades vary from year to year, and are set by the Grain Standards Board. In each grade is a number of sub-divisions for rejected wheat, such as No. 1 Northern tough, 1 Northern damp, 1 Northern smutty, 1 Northern rejected for seeds, etc.

### Grading a Matter of Judgment

Inevitably grading wheat is largely a matter of judgment, so a rigid examination has to be passed before one may become an inspector. There is an appreciable variation within each grade and often there are samples which are so close to the dividing line of two grades that different inspectors or the same inspector at different times might allocate them to either side of the line. Similarly with wheat containing more than a normal moisture content, the test is usually by the touch of the hand, and only where there is doubt is the moisture extracted and its exact percentage ascertained.

In a season when nearly all the wheat coming forward is dry, inspectors often allow cars that are a bit tough to pass "straight," for when mixed with much dry wheat its slight excess of moisture is easily absorbed. If, however, there is a large quantity of such wheat the inspectors are more rigid. There is therefore no such thing as mechanical precision in grading wheat, but also there is no reason to believe that there is any intentional unfairness in official grading.

### Terminal Grades

In the terminals, cars of the same grade are of course mixed in the big bins, but it is contrary to law for these elevators to mix wheat of different grades, and the precaution is taken to regrade all wheat loaded out of them. For this purpose a rather different standard of grading has to be adopted, that is, while an inspector may grade as No. 1 Northern a car which barely escapes being 2 Northern, the standard in grading out of the terminals is that of the average of the grade which goes into them.

### Milling Values and Spreads

The varying values of Canadian grades are not based fully either on intrinsic food values or bread making values. No. 1 Northern from a given


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district in any year may be more desirable than 1 Northern from another. The amount of starch or of gluten, or the thickness of the bran may affect its value to the miller. The particular quality of wheat which is more desirable for one mill may not be the preference of another. Commercial competition(?) under our present system of marketing seems to be the only means by which comparative selling values of the various grades can be established. Much has been said about scientific milling tests as a basis for establishing grades, but it is very doubtful that any system of grading can correctly graduate the various qualities of wheat according to their commercial value which, rather than the intrinsic value, is after all the final test.

There is a deep conviction among the producers that off grades are unduly and unwarrantably penalized. An instance has come to the attention of the writer where an American miller actually offered a premium in order to secure a quantity of Western Canadian wheat 10 per cent. sprouted. A thorough investigation into this whole question of grades and spreads would be of infiinite value to all concerned and ought to be as heartily welcomed by millers as by producers.

### Dockages

It is very much simpler to ascertain the proper dockage of wheat than it is to allocate it to its proper grade. Any farmer can see his own wheat tested in the local elevator office by the use of the standard screen which is provided for the purpose, and is the same as that used by official graders. If there is disagreement an official sample should be sent to the chief inspector at Winnipeg. If the wheat is cleaned at the local point the farmer can get his screenings back; at the terminal if the dockage is three per cent. or over on wheat the owner is entitled to a return for the screenings, and pays a cleaning charge.

### Mixing and Overages

Country elevator overages are not known to the public, consequently little is heard of them, yet in these there would seem to be greater opportunity for dishonest overages than in the terminals, since the wheat is graded in as well as out by the operator himself, whereas in the terminals both are under the control of disinterested officials.

There is no restriction on mixing of grades in country elevators except "special bin" wheat, but it would be interesting to know what gross overages the 3,700 turn out each year.

Overages in the terminal elevators relate themselves more to excesses in given grades above the governmental records of what went in. These overages are often compensated by shortages in other grades.

### Hospital Elevator Overages

As previously outlined there are no restrictions on mixing grades in hospital elevators, since they supposedly handle only wheat owned by the company operating them. A hospital elevator treats out-of-condition grain so as to raise its quality or grade, so that inevitably wheat will leave these at a higher grade than that at which it went in. They also separate mixed grains, each kind grading out in its proper grade and creating so-called overages. Also hospital elevators practice the "art of scientific blending." For instance they may mix with a fat No. 2 Northern a little 1 Northern and secure 1 Northern for the lot. Many other practices are resorted to in mixing. One is to mix a selected car of say 1 Northern with one of 3 Northern to produce two cars of 2 Northern. This is sometimes profitable if the spread between three and two is considerably greater than between two and one. There is more than a suspicion that the regulations are not fully obeyed. For instance, it is stated that when a car is found in transit which is especially suitable for mixing or blending, and though it belong to a farmer who has given instructions to hold, it is sometimes diverted to a hospital elevator and used to raise the grade of poorer wheat, for the profit of the company.

In the public terminal all mixing of grades is prohibited by law, yet the official records show that each year there will be considerable overages in some grades and shortages in others. This may be caused in many ways, one of them being the difference between official grading in and out, the elevator operator having no control of either. Sometimes a terminal may have a car load of an unusual grade in a bin and, when requiring the space, has to choose between permitting that bin to be occupied by a small quantity or filling it up with wheat of a different grade. If he chooses the latter, the official weigh-up will show him short of the original small quantity. This he will have to make up by wheat of a higher grade.

There are probably many ways in which an operator can more or less violate the regulations regarding mixing, if he desires, but the regulations provide a remedy. In the first place the grade out of a terminal elevator is to be up to the average of the grade which went in to it. In the second place shortages in any grade have to be made up out of overages in a higher grade; and in the third place when all adjustments between grades have been made the government confiscates all of the net overages in excess of 15 lbs. per hundred bushels of wheat, or one quarter per cent., but it does not guarantee shortages. The report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of the crop year, ending August 31, 1920, shows wheat overages in all terminals of 231,793 bushels, being only 51,000 bushels or 7/100ths of one per cent. in excess of the one quarter per cent. allowed. Quite a number had less than one quarter per cent. and some showed actual shortages.

In the opinion of some students of the question, much loss results to the farmer through impoverishment of our grades before they reach the Old Country miller by the mixing which is permitted under our so-called sample market regulations. It will be borne in mind that the Grain Growers' Association bitterly opposed this legislation several years ago. It was sought on the plea that it would establish sample markets, but all that it did was to extend mixing privileges. There is reason to believe that about half the wheat going forward is either actually mixed or available to be mixed if desired. Investigation quite possibly would prove also that large numbers of farmers held cars which had been diverted for mixing purposes. Hospital elevators have been enormously profitable, so that the tendency is more and more to operate even the large terminals under the "private" license. It would seem that either no wheat should be mixed in this manner or all of it should be mixed with the utmost freedom, for then competition might carry to the producing farmer at least some measure of the benefit.

In a short article such as this it is of course impossible to deal with more than a small percentage of the intricate problems connected with terminal handling and lake shipment. A thoroughly competent and utterly impartial investigation might uncover many practices which public opinion would not tolerate if it knew and understood them.

## Special Freight Rates on Seed Grain

In order to secure the special freight rate on grain bought for seed purposes it is necessary for the purchaser to secure a certificate. This is obtained from the provincial secretary of your province, either direct or through the secretary of your United Farmers' or Grain Growers' local. Forward this certificate to the party from whom you are buying the seed grain. This certificate must show the quantity and kind purchased. The seller and shipper of the seed grain should present this certificate to the local freight agent at time of shipment. The agent will show on freight bill that the shipment is for seed grain purposes, and therefore entitled to a special freight rate.

## Winnipeg Winter Carnival

The action of the railroads last week in according the first general reduced rates to Winnipeg which this city has enjoyed in eight years, on the occasion of the Winnipeg Winter Carnival, February 6 to 11, leads to the expectation that Winnipeg will be crowded.

During this period Winnipeg will have its spectacular Winter Carnival, for which most elaborate preparations have been underway for months as well as the annual bonspiel, the fame of which is known the world over.

Reduced rates of one and one third fare, less 25 per cent., will be in effect on all railway lines from Port Arthur to the western boundary of Saskatchewan; these will be sold, effective February 4 to 10, with a return limit to February 14.

In order to cope with its expected influx of visitors the City of Winnipeg is opening a register of rooming accommodation at the city hall in order that accommodation may be provided, and in providing homes for those who are crowded out of hotels and boarding houses.

The organization of the Winnipeg Winter Carnival is the result of a definite undertaking on the part of the business men of Winnipeg to mark a turning point in the material progress of Western Canada. The past year has been a most unfortunate one from a business standpoint for the farmers of Western Canada and the business men of the cities and towns alike. Many signs point to an indication of better times ahead and the Winter Carnival in Winnipeg, February 6 to 11, is in its plan and organization an attempt to visualize that current of optimism which ever lies just below the surface of things in Western Canada.

The Winter Carnival is to be staged on the spacious grounds that surround Manitoba's new capitol, the Parliament Buildings. An ice wall more than half a mile long has been built round these grounds and within this enclosure there are now being erected toboggan slides, skating sheets, ice ski jumps, and all of the various devices which lend themselves to the carnival occasion in the north land. The program of the carnival includes: the finish at the grounds of a long distance dog race which will run from Dauphin, Manitoba, to Winnipeg, the snowshoe marathon, fifteen miles in length, and during every evening of the show a spectacular historic pageant is to be presented.

Decorative arches are being erected at various points of vantage along Main Street and Portage Avenue. The Carnival Queens with their attendants will parade under these arches on their way to the carnival grounds. Selection of Winnipeg's most prominent daughter for the position of Carnival Queen has taken up much of the time and energy of Winnipeg's citizens during the past month. The queen is being selected in an enormous popularity contest by the voting system and up to date over fifty million votes have been cast in this competition.

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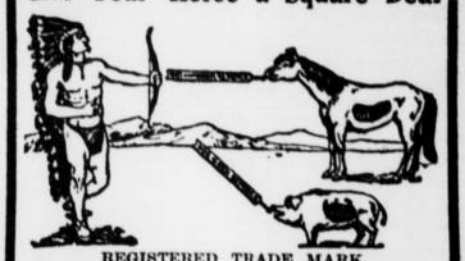

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# Confidence in Situation Feature at Annual Meeting of Royal Bank of Canada

## Sir Herbert Holt, President, Points Out That Canada, After Accepting Every Obligation Arising Out of the Conflict, is Stronger Materially Than Before the War.

## Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, Draws Attention to Helpful Part Played by Banks During Period of Exceptional Stress—Business Demoralization Averted in Canada by Banks.

**Montreal, January (Special)**

A large gathering of shareholders were present at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada held at the head office here. Keen interest was displayed in the remarks of the president, vice-president, and general manager, especially so those of the latter, wherein he explained the close manner in which the affairs of the bank were scrutinized by the directors at Montreal at various points throughout the country, and by the bank's auditors.

Sir Herbert S. Holt, chairman, before his survey of the general situation, referred to the Bank's position, saying:

I first desire to emphasize the General Manager's statement that all bad and doubtful debts have been fully provided for. Usually the profits of the year are ample to provide for all bad and doubtful debts. Should they not be sufficient, we have a contingent fund, independent of the surplus fund, accumulated during prosperous years, to fall back upon. I have further to say that the Managing Director, the General Manager and Executive Officers of the Bank are officials of long experience and proved ability, and that the affairs of the Bank receive the unremitting attention of myself and your directors. I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, the organization and system of supervision in this Bank are unexcelled.

**Economy Strongly Urged**

Sir Herbert took a very hopeful view of the outlook in Canada, at the same time emphasizing the importance of economy, both in public and private life. Dealing with the general situation, Sir Herbert said:

Canada, after accepting every obligation arising out of the conflict, is stronger materially than before the war. We have our debt and our railway and shipping problems, all of which will tax the wisdom of our statesmen, but on the other side of the scale we must place the growth of towns and cities, industrial expansion, the increase in savings, and the fact that most of our bonds are held in the Dominion. Compared with conditions in Europe, we are fortunate indeed.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the scope and character of the existing depression in world trade forbids us to hope for an early or easy return to prosperity. Yet I do not think that we in Canada need feel any great apprehension as to the future. The unprecedented decline in prices, which was the worst feature of the last year and a half, can hardly be repeated. I trust that the period immediately before us will be one of salutary economy, both in public and private life—the best preparation for renewed prosperity.

Discussing the general phases of the situation. Sir Herbert said, in part:

The year 1921 will long be remembered as a period of drastic deflation and liquidation throughout the whole world, the aftermath of the war. This deflation was under way when we last met. While it is not yet ended, each month brings us a nearer approach to normal. The heavy decline in the price of commodities and check in public buying found many of our manufacturers and merchants in the possession of large unsaleable stocks purchased at boom prices. Obviously the transition to more normal values was attended by much loss. The fact, however, that there were one thousand fewer failures in Canada in 1921 than in 1915 may be attributed to the abnormal profits accumulated during the war.

**Managing Director's Remarks**

Edson L. Pease, the Vice-President and Managing Director, in his address, dealt more particularly with the affairs of the Bank, and the principal developments within the Dominion. Mr. Pease also referred to the situation in Cuba and South America, saying in this regard:

While Cuba suffered through the collapse in the price of sugar, I have no misgivings regarding her future prosperity. She was prosperous before the war when sugar ruled about two cents a pound. She has demonstrated in the past her ability to produce sugar at a cheaper rate than any other country. She enjoys the natural advantage of soil and climate, and possesses the most modern sugar mill installation in the world. A great advantage is her proximity to the American market. The country has neither currency problems nor railway deficits to retard her recuperation, and only a small war debt to the United States of $10,000,000, on which she is paying interest.

In keeping our doors open at all times, and under circumstances that compelled the Government of Cuba to declare a moratorium, which ultimately resulted in the suspension of three local joint stock and several private banks, we have justified the confidence of our Cuban customers and added to Canada's prestige throughout the Islands of the Carribean.

Discussing the general Canadian situation, Mr. Pease said, in part:

The year just ended has proved a very trying one for the commercial community and for the banks. Never before have we been confronted at home and abroad with so many difficult problems and such adverse conditions. The rapid and severe recession in the prices of all commodities and the lack of purchasing power involved heavy losses in inventories and a great shrinkage of domestic and international trade.


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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA


# Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

it wise to elect M.P.s as directors, they could vote for someone else.

A proposed amendment to the constitution, requiring new members to pledge themselves to support the U.F.A. in any action taken in its meetings, local or provincial, was defeated by a large majority. Objection was taken to the resolution on the ground that it would take away the liberty of the members to form their own judgment as to what was in the interest of the organization.

**Constitutional Amendment**

Clause 6 of section 6 of the constitution was amended by adding: "A member of the Central board violating any of the provisions of this constitution shall, after proper investigation, be liable to suspension on a three-fourths vote of the members of the board present and voting at a regularly-called meeting."

This was proposed by the Central board, and in reply to a question the president said the purpose of the resolution was to give the board power to suspend any of its members who might violate the constitution. It was not intended to apply to anything that might have happened in the past. It was for the purpose of dealing with future cases. A further amendment was adopted, providing that in case a member of the board is suspended until the next convention, the board shall have power to fill the vacancy until the convention meets.

On the instructions of last year's convention the board of directors submitted a proposed amendment to the constitution, intended to make the district associations an integral part of the U.F.A. It was explained by S. S. Sears, who was in the chair at the time, that the object was to bring about harmony and co-operation in the whole movement. It was soon evident from the discussion that this ideal was not at present attainable, owing to the fact that the district associations are chiefly engaged in political activities and some members of the U.F.A. still have strong objections to joining the political association. Others, on the other hand, it was stated, joined the "political U.F.A." but would not join the organization for other purposes. This latter course, however, was stated to be contrary to the constitution.

**Rice Sheppard Recalled**

The outstanding event of the second day of the convention was the discussion and adoption of a resolution recalling Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, from the Central executive of the U.F.A. The resolution, submitted by Gleichen local, was as follows:

"Whereas, at the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, Rice Sheppard was elected as a member of the Central executive for a period of two years; and,

"Whereas, after failing to obtain the U.F.A. federal nomination for his constituency of Strathcona he accepted a nomination from another political organization in opposition to the candidate chosen by the U.F.A.; and,

"Whereas, we consider his doing so disloyal to our organization, and moreover a most serious breach of the constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta (section 21, paragraph 3);

"Therefore be it resolved that in accordance with section 9, paragraph 3, of the constitution, Mr. Sheppard be, and is hereby recalled."

Other resolutions on same subject had been received from Homewood, Berrywater, Millet and Progress locals.

J. C. Buckley, of Gleichen, in moving the resolution, said he very much regretted having to bring such a matter before the convention, especially in view of the long service of Mr. Sheppard in the organization. Long service, however, only aggravated the offence, because they expected more from a grown-up man than from a child. It appeared that Mr. Sheppard was a candidate for the nomination in Strathcona constituency at the U.F.A. nominating convention, and, with the other candidates, pledged himself to support the choice of the convention. Mr. Sheppard was unsuccessful in the ballot and then moved that the nomination of Mr. Warner be made unanimous. Afterwards Mr. Sheppard accepted nomination by the Labor party and ran in opposition to the U.F.A. candidate. W. N. Merriam, of Lucky Strike local, seconded.

Before the discussion proceeded the president asked for instructions from the convention. He pointed out that there were two charges against Mr. Sheppard, first that he had used his official title as a member of the executive of the U.F.A. in a campaign against a candidate nominated by the U.F.A., and second that he had been disloyal to the organization. He wished to know if the convention desired the discussion confined to those two points. The convention signified its approval of this suggestion. It was then proposed that Rice Sheppard should be given an opportunity to present his side of the case before the matter was further discussed, and this was also agreed to. The convention also decided to give Mr. Sheppard all the time he required to make his defence.

**Satisfied as to Fairness**

Mr. Sheppard said he was satisfied that the convention would be a fair tribunal if it fully understood the situation. He pleaded not guilty and declared that he had neither violated the constitution of the U.F.A. nor been disloyal to the organization. It was true that he pledged himself to support the choice of the Strathcona convention and he was guilty of moving that the nomination of Mr. Warner be made unanimous. He made a mistake in that, and he was sorry for it. When he was asked by the Labor party to become a candidate he urged them to choose someone else, and it was not until nine days after the Labor convention that he accepted their nomination. The day he announced his candidature he resigned his position as president of the U.F.A. political association for the constituency. Mr. Sheppard read an extract from his election address, in which he gave credit to the U.F.A. as an organization of the most progressive men of the province, and said its aims and objects were ideal. In the same pamphlet he stated that he was the first life member of the organization and was still an executive officer.

As to his reasons for accepting nomination, Mr. Sheppard spoke of his long connection with the Labor movement, and also said that after Mr. Warner had been nominated facts came to light which caused him to change his attitude. He was proceeding to attack Mr. Warner, when the president called him to order, saying Mr. Warner was not on trial and Mr. Sheppard must stick to the two points before the convention.

Feeling ran high during Mr. Sheppard's statement, and he was frequently interrupted and challenged as to his facts. The president insisted, however, that Mr. Sheppard be heard, and said he could have all the time he wanted so long as he kept to the issue. In reply to a question, Mr. Sheppard flatly denied having ever used his position as an officer of the U.F.A. to forward his candidature.

**Secretary Reads Election Dodger**

The secretary was asked to read a campaign pamphlet, produced by Mr. Sheppard, the front page of which was headed: "The progressive policy of the Labor-Farmer candidate, Rice Sheppard for Strathcona constituency in the federal election." Under Mr. Sheppard's portrait was the following:

"The United Farmers of Alberta is an organization of the most progressive men of our province. Its aims and objects are ideal, its motto Equity.

"I am the first life member of the organization, and an executive officer of 17 years' standing.

"I am still an executive officer. I have not broken with the organization and have no intention of doing so. I am carrying out what we have long preached, true co-operation, equal rights to all, special privilege to none. United we shall stand, divided we fall: unite then, all progressive forces."

Asked if he was responsible for this pamphlet, Mr. Sheppard said he was, adding that if there was anything in that statement to condemn him he stood condemned.

P. C. Petersen, of Wetaskiwin, sought to draw a distinction between the

U.F.A. and the U.F.A. Political Association. He pointed out that the convention which nominated Mr. Warner was called by the political association and not the U.F.A. The U.F.A., he said, was not in politics.

President Wood said that had no bearing on the question. Everyone knew that the U.F.A. was in politics up to its neck. The district political associations were part of the U.F.A.

It was pointed out that it was not necessary that any charges against Mr. Sheppard should be proved to justify his recall. The constitution provided that the organization could recall any member of the executive at any annual meeting by a three-fifths vote.

N. P. Finnemore, secretary of the West Edmonton U.F.A. Political Association, said he thought Mr. Sheppard should have resigned from the executive. The question to be considered now was not as to whether or not Mr. Sheppard had violated the constitution or been disloyal to the organization, but whether, in view of the position he had taken, he was a proper person to represent them on the executive.

On a vote being taken the motion to recall Mr. Sheppard was carried by a large majority, only a very few hands being held up against it.

Mr. Sheppard said he accepted the verdict of a tribunal that did not fully understand the situation. He complained that he had not been permitted to state the reasons for his actions and claimed that the Labor movement had been slighted in the fact that S. A. G. Barnes, of Edmonton, had not been given an opportunity to explain the position of the Labor party.

President Wood said there was no disrespect for Labor, but this was a matter which concerned only the U.F.A. and in which they were not concerned with the attitude of any other organization.

### Dramatic Finale

Mr. Sheppard, before leaving the platform, dramatically removed his convention badge, which he said he would hang on the wall with sixteen others. He was still a life member of the U.F.A., however, and would remain in the convention.

J. Dehalke, of Egremont, a Ukrainian delegate, urged that a newspaper be published in which articles would be published in English and Ukrainian, side by side. He claimed that the recent election had proved that the Ukrainians would stick to the organization better than either French or English members, and that they were worthy of every assistance in their desire to study the principles of the organization and to take an active part in its work.

The secretary said literature on the U.F.A. and what it had done had been printed in English, French, German and Ukrainian, and all Ukrainian locals could get copies of it. There was also a Ukrainian paper published in Edmonton, which the U.F.A. had assisted with a grant of $400 at the time of its establishment. Mr. Dehalke was asked to meet with the special committee appointed at the last convention, of which Mrs. Puncke is chairman, to promote the organization among non-English-speaking farmers.

### Wood Re-elected

H. W. Wood, who has been president of the U.F.A. continuously since 1916, was unanimously re-elected to that office at the conclusion of Wednesday morning's session. When nominations were called for Mr. Wood's was the only name mentioned, and his election was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration, the convention cheering for several minutes and singing He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Mr. Wood briefly expressed his appreciation and said that while one individual could not do very much, if they all worked together and represented the strength of 37,500 human beings, they could accomplish a great deal.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted providing for a special celebration by the locals on Dominion Day, at which newcomers and unnaturalized residents will be the guests of the U.F.A., with the object of educating the future citizens on Canadian institutions and encouraging them to become naturalized.

### Chilled Meat Proposals

The report of the chilled meat committee, which has already appeared in The Guide, was presented by Wm. Spurrell, chairman of the committee. F. M. Black, treasurer of the U.G.G. Ltd., who with F. J. Collyer investigated the cattle marketing question in Great Britain last summer, was asked to state the result of his investigations, and J. Wilson, who accompanied Mr. Spurrell on his visit to Great Britain, as a representative of the provincial Department of Agriculture, also spoke. While Mr. Spurrell was enthusiastically in favor of the chilled meat proposition, both Mr. Black and Mr. Wilson gave it as their opinion that live export was the better procedure. From the figures these gentlemen gave it appeared that live cattle from Canada fetched fully as much on the hoof as chilled meat dressed, while the cost of shipping was approximately equal.

The result of the discussion was the tabling of the report and the passage of votes of thanks to Mr. Black, Mr. Wilson and the chilled meat committee.

At Wednesday evening's meeting the delegates enjoyed relaxation from the more strenuous business of the convention, the program consisting of music and addresses from fraternal delegates, the speakers being: Walter Smitten, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor; A. E. Ottewell, of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta; Past President Botterill, of the G.W.V.A.; and J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

With four vacancies to be filled, 46 nominations were received for the executive committee, and of these 29 went on the ballot. The greater part of Thursday morning was spent in hearing addresses by the candidates who were allowed two minutes each to make their views known to the convention. Voting took place on the proportional representation system, it being agreed that the first two elected should hold office for the full term of two years, while the next two would sit for one year, filling the unexpired terms of the late P. Baker and Rice Sheppard, who was recalled by the convention. The voting resulted in the election of C. H. Harris, of Oyen, and S. S. Sears, of Nanton, for two years, and George Bevington, of Spruce Grove, and H. E. G. H. Scholefield, of Floral, for one year. It was announced that 987 ballots were cast, of which none were spoiled.

### U.F.A. Newspaper

An animated discussion took place on the question of the publication of an official U.F.A. newspaper. The convention was evidently unanimous that a paper of some kind should be issued by the organization, and the point in dispute was whether the U.F.A. should acquire the interest of the Western Independent Publishing Co. in the Western Farmer, which is published weekly from the office of the Calgary Albertan. Negotiations for the acquisition of this paper were entered into by the executive some months ago, but were abandoned owing to the heavy liabilities the U.F.A. was asked to assume. A proposition was now made, however, by which the shareholders in the publishing company, who are chiefly members of the U.F.A., offered to sacrifice the capital they had provided and hand over their equity and control free. This would enable the U.F.A., by the payment of approximately $2,400 to complete the purchase of the paper. It was explained, however, that the paper had no assets, except a mailing list of some 6,000 names.

The board of directors submitted the following plan for a paper to be issued from the Central office:

1. That the title of the proposed paper be "The U.F.A.," with the words, "Published by the United Farmers of Alberta" to appear under the title.

2. It is suggested that the paper consist of four pages, size 8½ inches by 11 inches, newsprint, to be varied as necessities may arise.

3. That the paper be published and controlled by the United Farmers of Alberta.

4. That the paper shall be primarily for the circulation to all members of such matter as has hitherto been contained in official circulars, announcements, bulletins, and other educational matter.

5. That the paper be published once a month or oftener as required, at the discretion of the management.

6. That the subscription shall be collected as part of the membership fee


# How James Tomsonby bought his house

WHEN James Tomsonby was a youth he did a bit of thinking.

"Some day", he said to himself, "I'll want to marry, and about that time I will be wishing I had a home of my own."

So he consulted an agent of the North American Life, and finally decided on a 20-year Endowment Policy of $5,000, and when later he did marry, by exercising a little extra thrift Mrs. Jim found it easy to help meet the annual premium.

Jim, having learned the meaning of saving, thought at once of buying a home. His Policy now being some years in force, had a considerable loan value, which enabled him to make a start. When his Policy matured the money received from the North American Life Assurance Company paid off the mortgage.

Further, he was at all times comfortable in the thought that, whatever unforeseen contingency might befall himself, his Estate was safe for Mrs Tomsonby and the children. He was insured.

*Young man, you should profit by James Tomsonby's experience! Let us tell you how much—at your age—will be required annually to make a $5.000 lump sum available to you ten fifteen or twenty years hence — by means of a North American Endowment Policy.*

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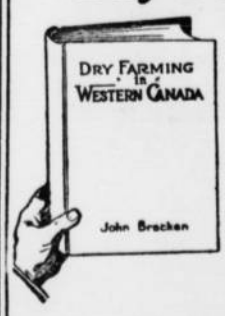
You'll Find Many Bargains in the "Farmers' Market Place"

# Dry Farming in Western Canada

By PROF. JOHN BRACKEN




This is the most complete and practical book ever written on this subject. It is absolutely new and up to date. There is nothing like it; contains the most modern teaching in its line.

It is a special study of Western Canada's most important problem. It fills a need both widespread and acute, as farming under scanty rainfall conditions is becoming a greater problem each year. It is not for semi-arid districts alone, but the teachings are profitable for every district.

It is authoritative. In this book Prof. Bracken not only gives the results of his own experience—as an experimenter, investigator and observer—but has drawn on the experience of successful farmers from the whole of the plains area.

It is impossible to describe so important a work here. There are 17 chapters, 386 pages, 115 illustrations. Well printed on good paper; strongly bound in green cloth covers.

Regular price, $3.00. Sale price, $2.50 per copy on approval. **Dry Farming in Western Canada** will be sent to you free and postpaid for $3.00 worth of Guide subscriptions taken at our Special Rate, new or renewal (not your own), of $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years, or $3.00 for five years.

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Gentlemen: I have read the above advertisement. Send me Prof. Bracken's new book, **Dry Farming in Western Canada.** I agree to send you its price, viz., **$2.50,** within seven days after its receipt, or remail the book to you unsoiled.

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If you send us cash with order we will send this book for **$2.00.** 301

and that the paper be sent to all members.

7. That every U.F.A. local secretary shall furnish Central office with a mailing list containing the names and post office addresses of all the members of his local.

Several of the shareholders and directors of the Western Independent Publishing Co. were among the delegates and a number of these, including John Glambeck, G. H. Watson and N. Cameron, urged the acceptance of their offer. They pointed out that the paper proposed by the U.F.A. directors would be quite inadequate, being only one-eighth the size of the Western Farmer, which was an eight-page newspaper with market reports, news pages, an open forum for communications from readers and an editorial department. Some of the delegates were strongly in favor of the open forum, but the value of this feature was considerably discounted when it was stated that censorship would always be necessary because the paper received 20 times as many letters as it had room to print.

**Conscious of Difficulties**

H. W. Wood, in supporting the plan proposed by the board, said it was thought wise to start with something they could make a success of, and which might eventually be developed into a real newspaper. Some people, he said, were under the impression that a newspaper was necessary to the success of the organization, but they had won two elections without a newspaper, and he believed the absence of a newspaper in Alberta had been one of the greatest reasons for their growth and solidarity. Mr. Wood also made some remarks about newspapers in general "fighting in the gutter," and said the newspaper business was one of those things that needed reconstructing.

Eventually the convention decided by a large majority to approve the plan of the U.F.A. board as given above.

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and one of the representatives of Alberta on the directorate, addressed the convention on Thursday evening. He said the company had done everything in its power to assist in working out the Wheat Pool idea, and though no plan had been evolved, that was not the fault of the company. The directors had voted to contribute $50,000 towards organization expenses if it had been decided to form a pool, and was prepared to invest $250,000 if the enterprise had gone through. Unforeseen difficulties had been met with but he was still of opinion that pooling was practicable, but no pool yet proposed promised the results particularly as to prices that some people expected.

Speaking of the chilled meat proposal, Mr. Rice-Jones said the U.G.G. was prepared to handle chilled meat shipments to Great Britain on a co-operative basis at cost. It had been claimed by some people, he said, that the U.G.G. was not a co-operative company, but the co-operative union of Canada, after a thorough investigation of its methods of organization and business, admitted the company to membership, in spite of the fact that it had not paid patronage dividends. Although the matter had been discussed on more than one occasion the shareholders had not insisted on patronage dividends, and he hoped that the locals of the U.G.G. in Alberta would discuss this matter and instruct their delegates to the next annual meeting upon it. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange, he said, would exclude any company which paid patronage dividends on their commission business, but would not interfere with the payment of patronage dividends on street grain.

The passage of the two resolutions, one asking for the establishment of a chartered bank by the Alberta government and the other suggesting a federal scheme of long-term credits, was the result of an interesting discussion, which occupied the convention the greater part of Friday morning. The resolutions were the outcome of a series of conferences held by delegates particularly interested in the question of banking and credit. The first resolution, proposed by John Eggler, of Lake Thelma, was as follows:

**Propose Provincial Bank**

"Resolved: 1. That the Alberta government cause to be secured a bank charter, in accordance with the Federal Bank Act.

"2. That the head office of such bank be in Alberta.

"3. That the government purchase and retain capital stock in the said bank to the amount of not less than 55 per cent. or more than 95 per cent.

"4. That not less than five per cent. or more than 45 per cent. be sold to residents in a prescribed area in which a purposed branch is to be located.

"5. That the government appoint a commission composed of five members, who will exercise all the rights and privileges, on behalf of the government, granted to the shareholders under the Federal Bank Act.

"6. That the commission shall have power to exercise all the privileges granted or imposed by the Federal Bank Act, subject to the director of the Alberta legislature.

"7. That such bank, when established, shall do a general banking business and proceed to take full advantage of the right to issue paper currency under the Federal Bank Act."

George Bevington reminded the delegates that last year's convention unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the nationalizing of the banking system and said this would be a first step in that direction. He maintained that the right enjoyed by the banks to issue paper money and to receive deposits from the public which they used in making loans, gave them a monopoly of the medium of exchange which was a special privilege and worked a great injustice upon the people. He pointed out that the provincial government could not take the important step suggested unless it had public opinion behind it, but if they made this request the government could either do what was asked or explain the reasons why it could not do so.

Some delegates taking part in the discussion blamed the banks for the present low price of farm products, claiming this was due to the curtailment of credit and the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, while others protested strongly against the control of credit, which was a public utility, being in the hands of private interests.

George Bevington moved the second resolution, as follows:

"Resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta request their elected representatives at Ottawa to present a bill to the House of Commons for enactment having for its object the establishment of a loan department along the following lines:

"1. That the Treasury Board shall issue, on the terms and for the purpose herein mentioned, full legal tender notes from time to time to meet the business requirements of the country;

"2. That all such votes shall be legal tender for all and payable for all debts, public and private, and shall be a first lien upon all the assets and services of the people of the Dominion for their redemption, and all Dominion currency now issued shall be made full legal tender;

"3. That this money be loaned direct to the people at cost, on the following securities: Federal Bonds, Provincial Bonds, Urban and Rural Municipal Bonds, on improved, inhabited and used farms, the amount so loaned not to exceed a fixed margin of safety. The range of securities upon which loans are made to be gradually extended from time to time by statutory amendment as experience and development of the system shall warrant;

"4. That upon payment to the department of any loan, the amount of money so received shall be held in the department and either cancelled or used in making new loans to meet the requirements of the country. Preference in these loans to be given to those parts where interest rates are the highest.

"5. That the earnings from the Loan Department from all sources, after paying the conservative and legitimate expenses of the department and its branches, if such exist, shall be applied to the payment of the general expenses of the government, thus reducing taxation upon the people."

Mr. Bevington said this scheme was practically identical with that provided for by the Finance Act of 1914, under which the government advanced Dominion notes to the banks of the deposit of approved securities. If the Dominion could lend money to the banks on these conditions, he did not see why it could not give the same privilege to provincial governments, municipalities and individuals.

L. J. Smith, of Clivale, submitted that this was too important a question to be hastily decided, and he moved that the following be substituted for the two resolutions proposed:

"We, the U.F.A., in convention assembled, believing that the present banking system of Canada is inadequate to meet existing economic conditions, but realizing that any reform thereof can only be the result of the united efforts of the farmers' organizations, based on an exhaustive study of the subject, do hereby request our executive to approach the other farmers' organizations in Canada if considered advisable, and the provincial government, with a view to the appointment of a joint committee or commission to make adequate preparation to present the views of these organizations when the revision of the Bank Act is undertaken next year."

A. Weager, Peace River, seconded. The substitute resolution was defeated, and the two original motions carried by a very large majority.

There were a number of resolutions on the order paper, relating to the marketing of farm and dairy products, and after a short discussion, in which Nelson Smith, M.L.A., manager of the Olds Co-operative Creamery, took a prominent part, the matter was referred to a committee to draft a resolution embodying the ideas expressed. Later the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, there exists a great need of more organization of the co-operative marketing of farm products; and,

"Whereas, such co-operative marketing would be greatly facilitated by the creation of a department of the provincial government to organize and promote the extension of such co-operative marketing;

"Therefore be it resolved that the office of provincial market commissioner should be created with such powers and duties as will make this office an important factor in improving market conditions;

"And be it further resolved that where municipal districts are organized they be given power to undertake the manufacture and marketing of farm produce on receiving the approval of the ratepayers on a plebiscite."

There was evidently little difference of opinion in the convention on the question of the liquor traffic, and the following resolution was adopted without discussion, and with only two contrary votes:

"Resolved that we view with appreciation and satisfaction the attitude of the present attorney-general's department regarding the enforcement of the Liquor Act, but we realize the fact that in the task they have undertaken they must have the hearty co-operation of the citizenship of the province. To this end we urge our locals throughout the province to use all their influence in the direction of law enforcement and to carry on a campaign of education, both among children and adults that will cultivate a sentiment in favor of total abstinence and prohibition, as well as a respect for all law.

"Be it further resolved that we place ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to any policy of government sale of liquor for beverage purposes, and that we do all in our power to discourage the idea of so-called government control of the liquor traffic."

The report of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. educational committee was presented as follows:

A meeting of the educational com-

MACDONALD'S BRIER

The Tobacco with a heart

You get more tobacco and you keep it fresh, when you buy "Brier" Plug in the 10 lb. caddy.

mittee was held in June, at Edmonton. The committee discussed a number of matters with the minister of Education.

The following decisions were arrived at:

Teachers' Contracts—"That we are in favor of the agreement between trustees and teachers, with the following amendments, viz.: That Clause 5, re termination of agreement, be made recipocral, and in the event of either party breaking the contract that a minimum penalty, equal to one month's salary, be imposed."

Conciliation Board—"That the committee favor the principle of the Conciliation Board."

Re Examination System—"We express our approval of increase in number of examination centres."

Legislation on Consolidated High Schools—"We are in favor of a plan of forming consolidated schools as outlined to us by the minister of education."

Official Trustees—"We are glad to note that the number of official trustees is materially reduced."

Provincial Taxation—"That we are in favor of a system of provincial taxation for educational purposes."

Unfortunately the committee lost, through death, its chairman, the late P. Baker, of Ponoka.

At a meeting held in Calgary, in December, the following recommendation was adopted:

"The educational committee of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are of the opinion that it would be very desirable to bring all the educational work of the province under one head, and to this end we would recommend that the schools of agriculture be placed under the Department of education."

(Signed) Stephen Lunn,
Henry E. Spencer,
Mrs. Margaret Gunn.

There was considerable opposition to the clause favoring consolidated schools, a delegate living in a consolidated school district saying the van service was most unsatisfactory and the cost out of all proportion to the value received. They were paying $100 a quarter-section school taxes, and the people wanted to burn the consolidated school. The clause was struck out.

Hon. George Hoadley, provincial minister of agriculture, was asked to speak on the last clause, and suggested that it be struck out. The Department of Agriculture, he said, was in much closer touch with the people on the farms than the Department of Education, and it is a great mistake to take the schools away from the Department of Agriculture. This was also struck out and the remainder of the report adopted.

### Privileges to Professions

Broughton local submitted the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is the duty of the U.F.A. to abolish special privilege; and,

"Whereas, since Alberta became a province numerous special bills have been placed on the statute books granting special privileges to vested interests, corporate, professional and others, at the expense of the general population of the province; and,

"Whereas, this has resulted in these interests fortifying themselves in positions of economic security, restriction of competition amongst themselves and the charging of rates altogether out of proportion with their useful services to the public at large;

"Therefore be it resolved that the present provincial government be requested to immediately appoint a committee composed of members of the legislature, said committee to examine and enquire into all special legislation now on the statute books, and to recommend for immediate repeal any such acts found to confer special privileges on any corporate or private interests."

The mover of this resolution intimated that the special privileges aimed at were those enjoyed by dentists, opticians and members of other professions, protected by provincial charters. His remarks evidently did not meet with the entire approval, and an amendment, moved by N. P. Finnemore, was adopted, substituting the word "unjust" for "special" in the last sentence of the resolution. Mr. Finnemore said that to restrict the medical profession to those who had passed the necessary examinations might be construed as a special privilege, but he would not consider it an unjust privilege. The resolution was passed as amended.

The following resolutions, which had been passed by the Alberta provincial command of the G.W.V.A. were approved:

Pensions — Recommended legislation enabling the permanent addition of the present bonus to the pension rates.

Recommend a revision following due investigation of the pension schedule on a scale enabling the disabled men to obtain a monthly pension of $100, or at the rate of 100 per cent. disability.

### Re-establishment

Re-establishment—Believing that returned men are not fully re-established, recommend increased aid for totally disabled men and for those who have not regained their economic usefulness enjoyed prior to enlistment.

Soldier Settlers—Recommended that the present repayments on stock and equipment be extended over a longer period, and that no repayments on land and permanent improvements be demanded for the two coming years.

Thanksgiving Day—Recommend providing that Thanksgiving Day be observed on Armistice Day, November 11.

The following resolution, submitted by the Big Valley local to Munson Local Association, was also adopted:

"Resolved that this convention goes on record as being in favor of a revaluation of land and stock and equipment purchased by the returned soldiers under the soldier settlement scheme, and that the actual debt of the soldiers be reduced to the valuation at this time."

### Constitution of Council of Agriculture

A resolution by the Veteran local, proposed:

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture be reorganized, to be composed only of members elected by the organized farmers' associations (U.F.A., U.F.M., S.G.G., etc.), representation and cost of financing to be in proportion to the number of members in the different provinces.

This aroused a warm discussion, the intention of those supporting the resolution being to exclude the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, the United Grain Growers Ltd., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Guide from membership in the council.

Norman Lambert observed that the commercial companies were the children of the farmers' movement, and the experience of their executive officers was of great value to the council, especially when discussing matters relating to the grain trade. The Guide was represented because it was the only paper supporting the farmers' movement and circulating throughout the Western provinces. It was important that the editorial staff of The Guide should attend the council, so as to confer with the leaders of the movement and be fully informed in matters of policy. The Farmers' Sun, of Toronto, had not yet applied for membership, though it had been urged to do so. The commercial companies had provided the bulk of the funds of the council.

While no specified complaint was made, a certain amount of antagonism towards the U.G.G. and The Guide was evidenced by a few of the delegates, while others expressed confidence in the company and testified to the valuable work The Guide had done in supplying material during the recent election.

Suggestions were made that representation on the council should be made in proportion to the membership of the different units, and the resolution was referred to the redrafting committee.

When the question came up again at the evening session, a resolution was submitted, as follows:

"Resolved that the Canadian Council of agriculture be reorganized on the following basis: The farmers' associations to have one representative for each 10,000 members or major portion thereof, with a minimum of one member; the commercial companies to have two representatives each, and the farmers' press one each, and that the cost of financing be divided in proportion to the number of members or shareholders in each organization."

President H. W. Wood was opposed to this resolution, saying he failed to see that it would serve any useful purpose. He had attended council meetings for years and had never seen a division of opinion between the commercial concerns and the farmers' organizations. When differences of opinion arose they were generally due to the different conditions in various provinces. If this was adopted it would mean that a large portion of the financial burden would be transferred from the companies to the associations, and if they wanted to tax themselves in that way they were at liberty to do so.

The resolution was defeated by a large majority.

After hearing E. R. Fay, of the Council of Unemployed of Calgary, the convention passed the resolution that the U.F.A. work in closest co-operation with the unemployment organization in pressing upon the authorities the necessity of opening up public works and the relief of the distress in the countryside and amongst the industrial workers.

### Suggests Re-classification

Thos. Acheson, general agricultural agent for the C.P.R., speaking by request of the convention on a resolution asking for an adjustment of freight rates, suggested that the farmers' organizations should endeavor to secure a general readjustment and reclassification rather than a flat, all-round decrease. He pointed out that the recent general decrease, though it cost the railways a large amount of revenue, did not give any substantial relief to the agricultural industry. Mr. Lanigan, general traffic manager of the C.P.R., last fall suggested that instead of a general lowering of rates, the whole of the increase should be concentrated on agricultural products. If the freight on such things as shoes, clothing and silk was increased, the increased cost to the consumer would not be noticed, but it would give the railways an increase of revenue and permit a decrease in the rates on basic commodities, grain, livestock, coal and lumber, which would be of considerable benefit to the farmer. The resolution was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, all farm products have depreciated in value; and,

"Whereas, the cost of transportation is one of our most serious problems;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention ask the Board of Railway Commissioners for an immediate readjustment of freight rates, so that the maximum amount of relief may be secured on agricultural products, including grain, lumber and coal."

### Moratorium Discussion

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general of Alberta, attended the Friday evening session and discussed with the convention the question of establishing a moratorium to protect the farmers. He said that if legislation was passed placing further restrictions upon lending agencies, it would seriously injure the credit of the province, increase interest rates and make it more difficult to get money. The government was doing all it could to assist those who could not meet their obligations by conference and co-operation with lending agencies.

He said that if anyone was being treated harshly he should be glad to have them send him particulars and he would endeavor to secure leniency for them. The matter was referred to the executive.

A resolution was passed, asking the provincial government to enquire into the matter of excessive legal costs in the collection of debts through the courts.

The following resolution was carried by a large majority:

"Whereas, in the province of Alberta a large amount of raw land is still in the possession of speculators, causing detriment to community progress; and,

"Whereas, direct taxation appears to be the only means for compelling such speculators to sell or improve such land;

"Be it therefore resolved that we, the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, urge the Alberta provincial government to take the necessary proceedings for increasing the wild lands tax to two per cent. of assessed land value."

A resolution on automobile taxes was passed as follows:

"Whereas, the money raised by the provincial government from automobile taxes is understood to be spent in building roads; and,

"Whereas, there is a lack of knowledge and much comment on where it is spent;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention ask the proper authorities of the provincial government to publish annually a list of the amount of this money raised and spent in each municipality, a copy of which should be sent to each municipal secretary."

The balance of the report will be published in the next issue of The Guide.

## How About Your Seed Oats?

Last October, a representative of the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, visited the Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge, Sexsmith, Clairmont, Spirit River, Waterhole and Peace River districts, for the purpose of examining the grains produced in those districts, particularly the oats, to ascertain if they would be suitable for seeding purposes.

A large number of samples were collected in the different districts, which were tested in the Dominion Seed Laboratory, at Calgary. The results obtained indicate very definitely that quite a percentage of oats in practically all these districts has been subjected to frost and the vitality has been more or less injured. Half the samples collected show a germination of less than 80 per cent., with an average of 45 per cent. However, samples were secured from every district that gave a germination of over 80 per cent, with an average of 92 per cent., which shows that all districts have a sufficient supply of seed oats to fill all requirements, if properly distributed. We therefore strongly advise all farmers to either have their seed tested at some seed testing station at once, or to test it themselves at home, which can be done with reasonable accuracy and very little trouble.

The simplest and cleanest method is to germinate the seed between ordinary blotting paper. Procure some thick blotting paper. If only the thin paper can be obtained, it could be used double. Cut this paper into pieces about six inches by 12 inches. Fold one of these pieces, bringing the six-inch edges together. Thoroughly moisten the paper, and place it in a large plate. Between the two halves put 100 of the seeds to be tested, covering the whole with another plate. Be careful to have

Continued on Page 34

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## Declare Against Resignation

Continued from Page 8

private bargaining, and said that should any member propose to give up his seat, he would be giving away something that did not belong to him, but that he held in trust for the people who had elected him.

### Capt. Shaw Approached

Captain Shaw was approached by a prominent Alberta Liberal politician immediately after the negotiations between Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Hon. T. A. Crerar had been broken off, but before the breakdown of the negotiations was known to Captain Shaw, and was asked to resign his seat in favor of Hon. Charles Stewart. This was, of course, before the personnel of the King cabinet had been announced. Captain Shaw stated at the outset that he would not consider any such request at the instance of Mr. Stewart. He would only consider a request of this character if it should come from the Alberta federal members-elect, with adequate reasons stated for such request. If the members-elect should ask him to do so he would consider it, in consultation with representatives of the organizations and of the citizens of West Calgary who nominated, endorsed and elected him. Captain Shaw has not subsequently been approached in this matter.

Mr. Wood spoke of the growth of the organization, and said that only by hard work and steady endeavor could the system of co-operation be established. He had been told that our economic troubles could be settled in a very short time, but he believed that it was only by constant effort and steady development that this end could be achieved.

Other resolutions carried by the convention endorsed a petition for the building of a railway from Calgary to Edmonton, about 20 miles west of the present C.P.R. line, to develop the foothill country; opposed the idea of a fixed minimum for teachers' salaries; asked the Central board to consider a scheme of subdividing the province into districts which would do away with the necessity of provincial political associations inside the association; advocated wider development of university extension work; asked for the removal of some of the hindrances to chiropractors practicing; asked for the regulation of the hours of public dances.

The Tax Recovery Act was the subject of a further resolution; amendments were asked for making a longer period of redemption, and providing against the sale of lands to speculators.

The new officers elected for the East Calgary Association are as follows: President, S. J. Ewing, Irricana; vice-president, I. McKinnon, Calgary; directors, T. Patterson, Acme; W. J. Moran, Knee Hill Valley; H. W. Gothard, Ardenode; L. C. Hiatt, Dalemead; Mrs. C. B. Bellamy, Keoma.

The West Calgary officers, who were all re-elected, are as follows: President, C. H. McFarquhar, Cremona; vice-president, R. R. Wood, Carstairs; directors, Alex. Moore, M.L.A., Cochrane; T. Pole, Beddington; J. W. Simmons, Carstairs; C. H. Vogel, Carstairs.


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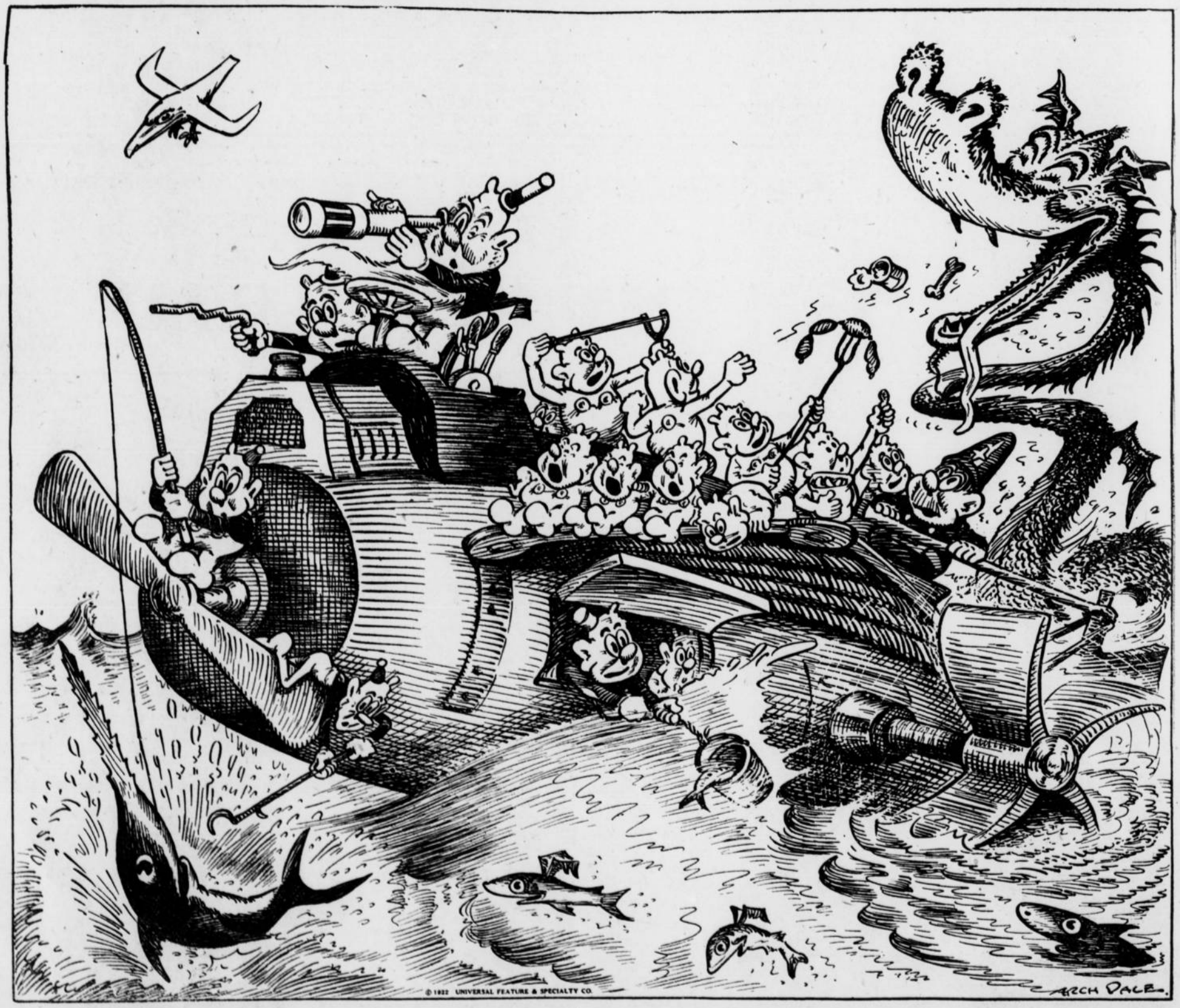
# Doc Sawbones Tries Out the New Machine on the Sea




At last the day has come! The little Doo Dads have been waiting and longing for the time when they were to have their wonderful ride over the waves of the sea in the new machine. They knew, of course, that the sea was inhabited by wild and fierce monsters of all descriptions, but Doc Sawbones had assured them that they wouldn't be harmed while in the machine and under his care, for he was to direct and guide them. So early on this day the Doo Dads, who were to go on this trip, were at the wharf prepared to have the best trip of their lives. There was a great whir-r-r-r as the engine started and then—the land disappeared like magic. Of course you know that this is the very same machine in which they had their rides on the land and in the air—the very one—except they folded up the wings and left the feet and legs at home to rest. Now the machine goes by means of great paddles which are turning 'round and 'round, making it speed through the water.

As they were speeding through the waves, unmindful of danger, they glanced behind and there, very close upon them, was a huge, ugly sea monster. He opened his huge mouth and the little Doo Dads thought he surely was going to gobble them up, but then—they found that he was a different kind of a monster than they had supposed. Then he began to laugh—Oh! how he did roar, causing the mammoth waves to toss and foam about the ship. No wonder he was laughing, for whoever did see such a sight?

When the Doo Dads saw what a jolly fellow the serpent really was they said, "We'll treat you as kindly as we can—take this, Mr. Monster," and then they began feeding him sausages and bones and peanuts, and even tin cans—all of which Mr. Monster dearly loves.

Roly and Poly are busy fishing. They do so want to catch a fish to carry back to Dooville. They have selected a very queer one—it is called a sawfish. Perhaps they need a saw. How in the world can they stay out there on the front of that machine when it is going so rapidly? Sleepy Sam, the lazy rascal, simply holds out a pail and the silly fish jump right square into it. Roly and Poly should follow his example and not work so hard.

Doc Sawbones seems to see something strange ahead. Wonder what it can be—perhaps a new adventure or maybe he sights land, where the very strangest of all the Doo Dads live.

## Alberta Farm Women Convene

Continued from Page 4

her district. Mrs. Ross, of Strathcona, organized nine new locals and assisted in political work.

Fraternal greetings were brought from the United Farm Women of Manitoba, and from The Grain Growers' Guide by Miss Amy J. Roe, and from the Women's Labor League by Mrs. Butchart, of Calgary. The Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers sent greetings by wire.

**Election of Officers**

In the election of president four names were offered in nomination, Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Paradise Valley; Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River, and Mrs. R. Price, Stettler. On the first ballot, Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Gunn were declared in the lead and the convention balloted again on these two names, with the result that Mrs. Sears was elected. The reception given Mrs. Sears when she was declared elected, showed the strong appreciation of her untiring work for the association during her two years of office. Thursday afternoon saw the nomination and election of the vice-presidents, Mrs. R. B. Gunn was unanimously elected as first vice-president, and Mrs. Kiser as second vice-president.

On Wednesday, the delegates held a get-acquainted dinner in the Plaza. This event was one of the pleasant features of the convention. The delegates grouped themselves at tables according to the constituency from which they came, and thus became acquainted with other women near their own homes. After the dinner was over, a short program of musical numbers was given and the delegates then met in the main convention with the men.

Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler, gave the report on immigration immediately the convention opened Thursday morning. The report outlined the organization and work of the Canadian Council of Immigration, and the special work done by governments to encourage the women immigrants.

**Controversial Resolutions**

The convention was not lacking in controversial questions for debate. Debates grew out of resolutions submitted for consideration. While at times feeling was rather strong pro. and con. the debate was of an exceptionally high order, and there was manifest at all times a desire on the part of the women for accurate information and for fair play. One of the controversial resolutions was one asking the government to make the women's institutes self supporting. Mrs. Louise McKinney, in speaking to the motion, pointed out that this was a matter which only concerned the women's institutes, and the provincial government and the matter could be safely left with them to decide, and that the United Farm Women stood opposed to the principle of a government making a grant to any organized body of voters, and now that women had the franchise they should not want these government grants. This sentiment was echoed by a number of delegates from the floor.

The resolution was voted down by a very large majority.

Another controversial resolution was brought before the convention Thursday afternoon. This resolution dealt with the taking away of legal restrictions to the giving of scientific information in regard to the regulation of births. A paper was read by Mrs. Roper, of Alix, pointing out that wars often resulted from countries becoming over populated, and that in many countries today, while the birth rate is high the infant mortality rate is altogether too high, that the infant mortality rate increases as the family income decreases. Holland and New Zealand were cited as countries who had worked out a practical solution to this problem. Many delegates took part in the discussion, and it was soon made evident that they wished further information before taking final action in the matter. The resolution was referred to the locals for consideration for another year.

**Study of Legislation**

The legislative report was submitted by Mrs. B. F. Kiser, outlining some of the most progressive legislation on the statute book of Alberta meant for the benefit of women and children. The four acts passed at the last session of the legislature of special interest to women, were cited, e.g.: The Jury Act, an Act to amend the Registered Nurses Act, Act to provide for an ultimate heir of lands, and the next of kin of intestate persons, Act to provide for the maintenance of children and poor people.

These acts were carefully explained and it is regrettable that these reports cannot be printed in full as they contain excellent material. Mrs. Kiser recommended that for the next year a systematic plan for a program on legislation be drafted and sent to the locals for study. In this way she thought intelligent and enlightened workers would be developed from our own ranks.

Following directly after Mrs. Kiser's report on legislation, Mr. Brownlee, attorney-general, addressed the convention. Mr. Brownlee told the women that he looked to them to offer practical suggestions for legislative reforms. He explained that Miss Greta Plater, a woman solicitor, had been appointed to the attorney-general's department to assist in collecting and giving information concerning the laws affecting women and children. Miss Plater will also assist in drafting legislation along these particular lines. Mr. Brownlee made an earnest appeal to the women to take an active interest in the legislation passed, and assist in every way possible with the enforcement of our laws. He referred to the liquor law as an example where people can help the government. At the present time there is a deliberate, continuous propaganda to create a feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing legislation, no matter how efficient a police force may be, there must be strong public support before any law can be effectively enforced.

At the close of Mr. Brownlee's address he was asked many questions by the delegates, the answers given by him showed the new attorney-general to be a man sincere in his efforts to bring about intelligent co-operation between the people and the government of the province.

Growing out of the discussion of this address the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, that we view with appreciation and satisfaction the attitude of the present attorney-general's department regarding the enforcement of the Liquor Act, but we realize the fact that they have undertaken a heavy task and that they must have the hearty co-operation of the citizens of the province to use all their influence in the direction of law enforcement and to carry on a campaign of education both among children and adults that will cultivate a sentiment in favor of total abstinence and prohibition as well as a respect for all law.

"Be it further resolved that we place ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to any policy of government sale of liquor for beverage purposes and that we do all in our power to discourage the idea of so-called government control of the liquor traffic."

"Whereas, this convention is of the opinion that the Dower Act does not adequately protect the rights of the wife with regard to the real property in the possession of her husband.

"Therefore be it resolved that the provincial government be requested to establish by legislation the principle of community of interests between husband and wife with regard to all real property acquired by them as a result of their common labor and effort and that this be recognized during coverture, in separation, and the death of either—the husband to have the management of the community property but restricted as to the selling or mortgaging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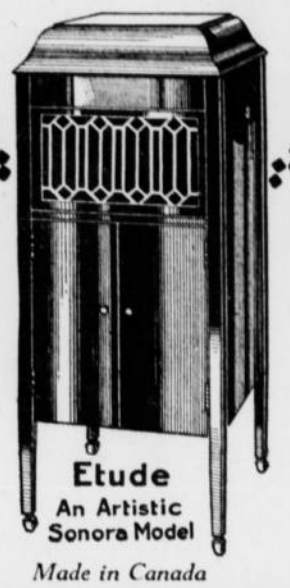

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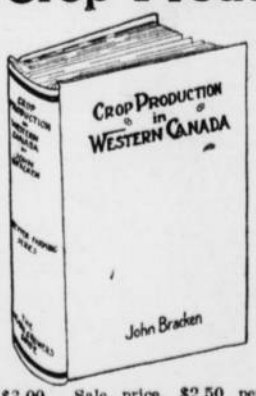
Crop Production in Western Canada

By PROF. JOHN BRACKEN




This is a complete manual on all the cereals and fodder crops grown in Western Canada. It places in your hands, in a concise way, the results of years of study by the author, on what crops to grow for profit and how to grow them. It is authoritative and contains all information about all crops.

A feature of the book the busy farmer will appreciate is the splendid way in which it is indexed, by which information can be easily and quickly secured on any subject relating to crop production in Western Canada.

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of the real estate or the leasing of same for more than one year without the concurrence of his wife.

In order to complete the very heavy order of business for the day, an evening session was arranged on Thursday. In the absence of Mrs. J. F. Ross, convener of the marketing committee, Miss Kidd read the report on marketing.

In the discussion following the report a resolution reading: "Resolved that all butter offered for sale shall have the name of the maker plainly written, printed or stamped on the paper wrapper, and that the proprietors of all stores or other places of business offering butter for sale be compelled to provide a sanitary place suitable for the storage of such butter," was introduced and passed.

### Change Teachers' Qualifications

The first hour of the Friday morning session was spent in the election of the district directors for both men and women. Following the election, the women again met in separate session and Mrs. R. B. Gunn gave a report on education. This report covered in detail the work and recommendations of the committees in connection with the suggested new program of studies for the public schools of Alberta. A questionaire had been sent out to a large number of individuals and organizations, and the answers received had been made use of in drafting the suggested course. The outline of the course has been made covering the work of every grade. The course is still in the process of construction, but it is hoped that it will be ready to bring into effect by September next. There was a very animated discussion on schools and courses of study following Mrs. Gunn's report. Several delegates protested against anything in the manner of military training in the schools. Mrs. Gunn pointed out that in the new suggested program there was no hint of anything military, that skirmishing, rifle drill and target practice were not to be allowed. It was evident from the discussion that the present status of the rural school and rural teachers was not in the main satisfactory to a number of delegates. The following two resolutions having to do with educational matters were then passed:

"Whereas, it is a general practice for schools employing a principal and two or more subordinate teachers to require that any teacher taken on the staff shall have had at least one year's experience in rural schools; and,

"Whereas, such practice places upon the rural schools an undue proportion of the burden of training inexperienced teachers;

"Resolved that this convention recommends to the Department of Education that city, town and village schools be required to employ their due proportion of normal school graduates without experience, and that it instructs the executive to employ all means in its power to have this recommendation carried out."

"Whereas, the normal school training is mostly of a nature that fits teachers for the teaching of graded schools, practice teaching and observation work is almost entirely carried out in rooms of a graded school, although the large percentage of teachers training in normal school take positions in ungraded schools; and,

"Whereas, a teacher on leaving normal school is cut off from all skilled assistance or inspiration in her work for the rest of her life as a rural teacher, except for the inspector's visit once or twice a year; at the annual conventions, attendance at which is optional; and,

"Whereas, the member of the board of trustees has nothing to offer a teacher in the way of assistance; and,

"Whereas, the city teachers' work is supervised by the superintendent of schools, by the principal, by the inspector appointed by the government, and, in the case of the lower grades, by an inspector appointed by the school board, but the rural teacher is left almost entirely to her own devices, and very often her inefficiency is not discovered until much damage has been done, the time of the pupils wasted and school funds expended to no purpose;

"Therefore be it resolved that we use our influence to have a supervisor in charge of 20 schools, spending a whole day each month in each school and holding meetings of the teachers once a month, at which attendance is compulsory. By this method of inspection and constructive criticism we believe every teacher's work would improve every year she stays in the profession, and the rural child would be at a much smaller handicap compared with her cousins in the city."

### Mental Diseases

Dr. Cook, of Ponoka, then addressed the convention on the subject of mental diseases. He stated that there were four grades of mental defectives: the idiots, imbeciles, morons or feeble-minded, and border-line cases. He gave as contributory causes alcoholism, syphillis, tuberculosis, lead poisoning, where women who later are mothers work in certain factories; consanguinity (though this latter is not supported by facts provided both parents are healthy), age of parents, and illness in early childhood. As to ways to go about preventing the increase of mentally deficients in the future, Dr. Cook recommended the control of unsuitable marriages, careful supervision of our immigrants; selection should be made of defectives who would be benefited by training, and they should be kept in institutions which would provide this training and an effort made to make themselves self supporting. Low-grade idiots and imbeciles should be collected and segregated in institutions.

In closing his address Dr. Cook said that Alberta had a program outlined for the providing of proper care of the mentally diseased, and he appealed to the women to become acquainted with the causes of treatments of mental diseases and then they would be in a position to give strong public support to the government when it started this work.

A resolution covering this matter was introduced and passed the convention. The resolution read:

"Whereas, the problem of the feeble-minded is a continuous menace to society, and, whereas, the policy heretofore carried out in this province deals only with the worst cases of mentally defective children; and, whereas, the real danger is constituted by the mentally defective adult;

"Therefore be it resolved that we urge upon the government the necessity of putting into operation as speedily as possible a plan whereby the adult mentally defective, of both sexes, may be kept under custodial care during the entire period of reproduction. In this connection we would recommend that our women make a careful study of eugenics, with special reference to sterilization."

Mrs. H. Smith, of Sedgewick, presented the social service report, covering in main the work of the Social Service Council of Alberta convention held last December. Mrs. Smith recommended that the U.F.W.A. locals make a study of our social problems, and to plan their programs for the year so as to have about at least one meeting every three months on some phase of social work.

In her report on public health, Mrs. Sears gave a brief survey of the general public health as we find it today, and also something of what is being done to combat the various forms of ill health. Mrs. Sears stressed the importance of the prevention of diseases through the proper study and planning of the diet. She reported eight municipal hospitals organized in the province and 21 public health nurses at work in various districts.

H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., was called upon to speak to the women's convention for a few moments. Mr. Wood dwelt upon the necessity of the common people organizing to bring about a social system that would place a high value on human life. He claimed that war was the result of a false social system, and that in the future we must be organized to prevent war.

### Disarmament

At this very opportune time a resolution, reading: "Resolved that while we appreciate the spirit which prompted the calling of the disarmament conference in Washington, as well as the measure of success attained in limitation of armaments, yet we are disappointed in that it has resulted in such meagre limitations, and its deliberations would lead one to believe that future wars are inevitable;

"Be it resolved that we, the United Farm Women of Alberta, in convention assembled, protest strongly against the view that war is inevitable, and affirm our position as being unalterably opposed to war, and urge not only that educational propaganda be carried on in this direction but that the causes which make for war be removed;

"And, further, be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture be requested to take steps looking towards an international union of agrarians, so that by co-operation with other organizations of workers throughout the world we may create such an international sentiment against wars as to render future wars impossible."

### Community Singing

The convention was brought to a close on Friday afternoon. One feature of this convention that should not be omitted is the singing. Songs were interspersed throughout all of the sessions, affording a very pleasing and restful relaxation from the routine business. Mrs. Briggs led the community singing and gave the delegates some good ideas along this line to carry home to their own locals.

Besides the resolutions already given, the following were passed by the convention:

"Whereas, the expenses incurred in carrying on the work of municipality is excessive, amounting in some cases to one-third of the total money collected, and whereby this expense prevents many necessary public services;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Municipalities Association and the government devise ways and means of carrying on this work more economically and efficiently."

"Whereas, there has been no day set apart to honor our dead; and,

"Whereas, our cemeteries are in a state of neglect; and,

"Whereas, we deem it expedient that more reverence be paid to the graves of our dead;

"Therefore be it resolved that we ask the government of Alberta to set apart a decoration day early in the summer for this purpose; and,

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with a request that a similar resolution be presented to the Dominion government."

"Whereas, a great percentage of the families of the members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. have taken chiropractic adjustments with beneficial results;

"Therefore we urge the annual U.F.A. convention to present a resolution to the provincial legislature requesting them to pass some law recognizing and making legal the practice of chiropractic, and, furthermore, to take such steps as are necessary to establish a board of examiners composed of chiropractors only, who will be empowered to examine the license of chiropractors qualified to practice in Alberta.

"Resolved that this convention request the government to allow chiropractic treatment for the patients at Ponoko hospitals."

### Financial Aid for Maternity Cases

"Whereas, we understand that the Calgary Medical Association have a minimum fee of $35, plus mileage, for maternity cases; and,

"Whereas, the encouragement of an increased birth rate is just as important as the payment of vast sums for immigration from foreign countries by the Dominion and provincial governments; and,

"Whereas, the doctor often loses heavily on his trips because of the inability of the patients to pay the fees; and, whereas, the full burden of the cost of raising a family falls upon the parents, while at the same time the state claims the service of the men in the time of war;

"Therefore be it resolved that the government be requested to enact legislation along the lines of the following suggestions:

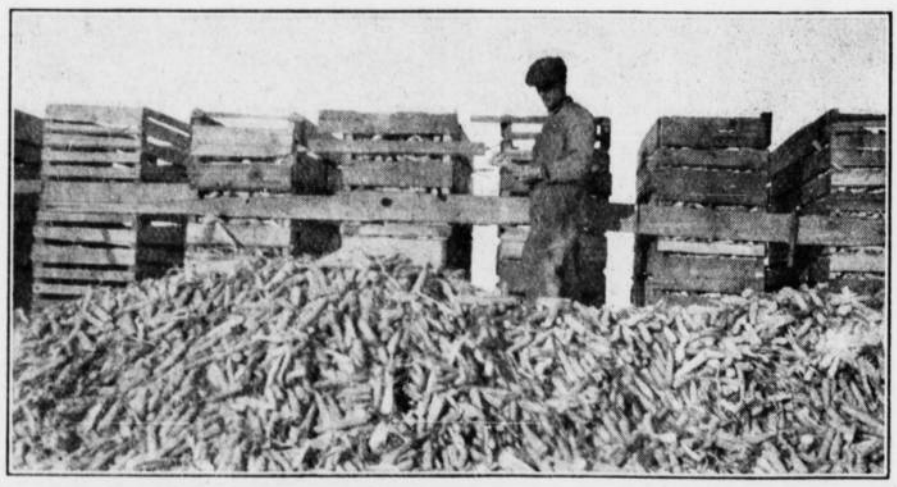
"1. By fixing a minimum fee of $20, with a fixed mileage, and a maximum fee to be agreed upon.

"2. By providing government aid to the extent of $10 in each case.

"3. By establishing a health tax, to be levied upon every man over 21 years of age, from the revenue of which maternity aid might be given."

"Be it resolved that we urge upon our women to carry on an educational campaign regarding the harmful effects of tobacco and cigarettes particularly upon boys and girls."

# A Successful Enterprise



Mat Towey, of Macoun, Sask., has added his name to the growing list of farmers who are demonstrating every year that corn can be profitably raised in the favored sections of the Canadian prairies. Mr. Towey grew 48 acres in 1921 which averaged 29 bushels per acre, a total of over 1,400 bushels from the one field. The corn matured in three months. It was sown May 26, 27 and 28, and ripe ears were plentifully scattered throughout the crop on August 28. Wheat failures during the past few years were responsible for embarkation on this new venture. Even in the best of recent years, 1915, the wheat yield for his district was in the neighborhood of 22 bushels, while over a period of 11 years it is ten bushels. The folly of continuing a one-crop system with continuously diminishing yields brought home the conviction to this Saskatchewan farmer that he must find something better or quit.

The corn grown by Mr. Towey is a variety known as Improved Squaw, but it should be noted that it has been produced by a cross between Squaw and Dent corn, and shows few of the characteristics of the native parent. The kernels are dented and the ears average about ten inches in length, some of them being as much as 14 inches and having 16 rows on the cob.

There was nothing unusual in the method of cultivation, nor was the necessary labor sufficient to diminish the profit. The seeding was done with a check row corn planter. Five and a half bushels were used on the 48 acres. The land was fall plowing, double disced before seeding. Subsequently the crop was cultivated four times during the summer. A perceptibly better yield was obtained where the land was lightest.

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**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost $5.00 apiece.

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## STOCK — Various

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE AND hire: mares and fillies for sale. Three Shorthorn bulls, by imported sire. Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine, both sex. All at bottom prices. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 47tf

SELLING—SHORTHORNS, ONE BULL, 22 months; one red and one roan bull, 10 months; also one Berkshire boar, 11 months, high-class Ontario bred sire and dam. Andrew Davidson, Renown, Sask. 3-5

SEVEN CHOICE REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, also few females, cheap. Now is time to improve your herd. One Duroc-Jersey boar, ready for service. Terms to reliable parties. W. A. Burghardt, Lougheed, Alta. 3-2

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES. REGISTERED Shetlands, black, beauties, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-11

## HORSES

FANCY YOUNG REGISTERED TROTTING stallion, Director Axworthy, large handsome brown, four years old, sound and right. Soon earn his price in the stud and make an ideal track horse or driver. Snap price $300. Prairie Stock Farm Battleford, Sask.

FOR HIRE UNDER THE FEDERAL PLAN—Clydesdale stallion, Menteith Splendour, Imp., 17923, (18831). He has a first-class certificate in Saskatchewan. For terms, apply Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

WANTED TO HIRE UNDER FEDERAL AID scheme—Class A Clydesdale stallion, for 50 or 60 mares. Full particulars to W. G. Aitkenhead, Naseby, Sask.

FOR HIRE UNDER THE FEDERAL PLAN—Clydesdale, Garnet's Heir (21575). He has a first-class certificate in Saskatchewan. For terms Apply Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALlion, rising four years, straight line bred with six top crosses of recorded Percheron sires. Apply Robert Slack, Rosemary, Alta. 1-5

WANTED ON FEDERAL PLAN—PERCHERON stallion. Can guarantee 100 mares. Send description and service fee. W. D. Rivers, Empress, Alta. 3-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALlion, six years, good, sound. Cheap. John Faessler, Elbourne, Sask. 2-5

BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—FOR prices and terms write T. Culshaw, Lougheed, Alta. 2-5

SELLING OR TRADING FOR WORK HORSES, registered Clydesdale stallions. Peterson and Tobin, Dundurn, Sask. 4-5

## CATTLE — Shorthorns

ROAN SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, ALL ages. Prices right. Herd sire, Broadway Snowball, very prepotent. F. Allpress, Estevan, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—20 SHORTHORN BULLS AND heifers. Prices reasonable David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 50-8

FOR REGISTERED SHORTHORNS OF HIGH quality, right prices and terms. The Walch Farm, Marquette, Man. 44-13

### Aberdeen-Angus

CHOICE YOUNG ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE. Prices low. Muskogee 71 herd header. H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 4-4

GOOD REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, AGE four, $75. Joshua Wake, Borden, Sask. 3-2

### Red Polls

**What All Farmers Should Know**

HOW much is it worth to you to have a sire whose steers will be built on the same generous beef lines, and whose daughters will earn their living, and yours, too, at the pail?

For further information and literature write, P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, from imported sire; also a few choice females. Frank Crawshaw Macoun, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL calves E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 3-9

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

### Herefords

SELLING—CHOICE HEREFORD COWS IN calf, open heifers, young bulls of breeding age. Would trade pure-bred Percheron stallion for Hereford bull. Shannon Bros., Mannville, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—TEN GOOD MILK COWS, FIVE milking now, others freshen January, February, March. Will sell together or singly. Prices $50 to $75. J. Harris, Edberg, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, three years. Price reasonable. Box 497, Moosomin, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLLED HEREford bull. W. J. Daw, Boissevain, Man.

### Holsteins

REGINA NIG, 15 MONTHS OLD, READY FOR service, well grown, sired by Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk, out of high-producing dam. Price $200. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—TWO BULLS, FIT FOR SERVICE, one from a 97-pound dam. L. Edmonds, Watrous, Sask. 4-2

### Ayrshires

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, cheap for quick sale. G. Kearns, Strathmore, Alta. 3-2

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WANTED by old established (1864) and reliable Scottish firm of Auctioneers and Livestock Agents, steers to weigh 1,300 lbs. and up; fat cows and heifers 1,250 lbs. and up. Animals must be such as will make good impression on British market, and should be dehorned. Consignments for sale on commission solicited. For further particulars apply to

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## SHEEP

FOR SALE—60 EXTRA WELL-BRED GRADE Shropshire sheep. W. E. Summerby, Evesham, Sask. 4-3

REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS; BUFF Orpingtons; Anconas. Prize stock. Cheap. Dr. Frith, Calgary.

REGISTERED OXFORD EWES, BRED TO imported ram. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask. 4-10

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**LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

I HAVE for sale a selection of boars, and bred and open sows from my prize-winning stock, sired by a son of Ames Rival. The stock is right in every way and prices reasonable.
CHAS. W. WEAVER
DELORAINE, MAN.

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, APRIL BOARS AND bred gilts, from $30 up. Mature sows and weanlings. Write for list. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 2-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—BOARS, NINE months, 200 pounds, $35; sow, bred, nine months, $50; October pigs, $12 each. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 3-6

SEVEN PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, LENGTHY bacon type, sired by diploma boar, splendid pigs, farrowed October 29, $15 each. W. A. Lowe, Churchbridge, Sask. 4-2

BERKSHIRE GILTS, BRED TO FARROW IN April. These are exceptional individuals. $40 each. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 3-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars, July litters, weight 145 pounds, price $25. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask 1-4

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH IMPROVED Berkshire sows, registered, guaranteed bred, $40 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 19 months. T. E. Murphy, Neville, Sask. 1-5

### Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE AUGUST BOARS, $25 EACH. Sire, College T, grand champion, Brandon. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 4-2

YORKSHIRE BOARS, MAY GILTS, BRED, $35. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 3-5

### Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 70 HEAD, from Canada's largest herd of high-class registered Duroc-Jerseys, from and bred to imported sires of great size and length, of most modern types. Length an important feature in our breeding. For catalogue, lists and full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-6

SELLING—BAILEY BRED REGISTERED Duroc sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April. Prices $30 to $60, according to age. Pedigrees furnished. Apply M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BY THE pioneer breeder of this breed. Tell me your wants or come and see. John Maurer, Clive, Alberta.

WILLOW FARM DUROCS—FALL PIGS, BRED sows. Priced right. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 52-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ready for service; gilts bred for spring farrow. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 1-2

DUROC SOWS—BRED FOR APRIL FARROW, Gold Model and Orion breeding. Price reasonable. Mack McKeown, Dodsland, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, both sex. A. Mahoney, Gibbs, Sask. 3-2

### Poland-Chinas

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE REGISTERED POLAND-China hogs, sows bred to imported boar, $25 each; also boars, fit for service. M. S. Preston, Chauvin, Alta.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—BRED gilts, $35; early fall pigs, $15. Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. 4-4

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. OTTO MILLS, Togo, Sask. 1-13

### Hampshires

BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRES—BRED GILTS, sows; also fall pigs. Write for booklet. H. Lynn Tuttle, Raley, Alta. 51-9

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, FOUR months, $18; one 19 months, $35. S. E. Lopeman, Pierson, Man. 4-2

### Tamworths

GOOD GRADE SOWS, BRED TO REGISTERED Tamworth boars, $30, $35. Breeder of Tamworths. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 3-8

## GOATS

WANTED TO BUY, CHEAP, BILLYGOAT. Box 13, Pangman, Sask. 3-2

GOATS COMING FRESH, SHIPPED ANYwhere. Goat Ranch, North Vancouver, B.C.

### Honey

NO. 1 PURE WHITE CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, $9.30 cash, crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat honey, $7.00, crate of six 10-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont. 3-3

CLOVER HONEY ALL SOLD. THANK YOU. I still have a limited quantity of light amber, mostly clover gathered from Hubam clover, at $8.00 crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

SELLING—PURE HONEY, 60-POUND CRATE, $12. Apiary of Maison St. Joseph, Otterbourne, Man. 51-6

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"He's going to pack up his things and get ready to move. He heard Farmer Brown say he'd advertised us for sale in The Guide's 'Farmers' Market Place' and he never knew it to fail. So I guess we'd better get our things ready, too."

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You don't have to wait a month to get results from Guide classified ads. Judging from the testimonials that are coming to us all the time you can count not only on results, but you can count on quick returns. The Guide is the only weekly farm journal in Western Canada.

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Send your ad. today and lose no time in getting your share of the orders placed annually by thousands of Guide readers.

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**

### POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1 certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3tf

### TAXIDERMY

DEER HEADS, ANIMALS, BIRDS, RUGS, mounted. J. S. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 52-14

## SEED GRAIN

**Special Freight Rates on Seed Grain**

In order to secure the special freight rate on grain bought for seed purposes, it is necessary for the purchaser to secure a certificate. This is obtained from the Provincial Secretary of your Province, either direct or through the secretary of your United Farmers' or Grain Growers' local. Forward this certificate to the party from whom you are buying the seed grain. This certificate must show the quantity and kind purchased. The seller and shipper of the seed grain should present this certificate to the local freight agent at time of shipment. The agent will show on freight bill that the shipment is for seed grain purposes and therefore entitled to special freight rate.

**Do Not Take Chances on Your 1922 Crop by Sowing Inferior Seed**

WRITE us for samples and prices of our LANG'S STRAIN REGISTERED MARQUIS and LANG'S CERTIFIED MARQUIS. Both 100 per cent. pure. Weight 63 pounds per bushel. High germination. No Rust.

SMALL LOTS OR CARLOADS

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RED BOBS
KITCHENER AND MARQUIS WHEAT
REGISTERED BANNER
GOLD RAIN
VICTORY AND LEADER OATS
RYE FEED GRAINS BALED HAY
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SEND for my seed list, particulars and prices of my Registered Marquis, 10B. Best selection of Red Bobs. Big cut in prices this season. Also Kitchener Wheat and my heavy-yielding strains of Registered Victory Oats and Gold Nugget Potatoes. Address

SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTHERN, Sask.

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WRITE for 1922 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

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**WHEELER'S NEW WHEAT SUPREME**

EARLIER and outyields Marquis, Kitchener and Red Fife. A pure-bred wheat. Stiff straw, smooth chaff and does not shell. Sold at $30 a bushel last spring. Grown by Member of Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Cleaned and sacked, $4.00 a bushel. Reduction on orders of 10 bushels and over.

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SELLING—AMERICAN BANNER OATS, PERfectly clean, highest quality seed, germination 100, yielded 130 per acre; price 75 cents per bushel, sacked. Lot 2—Clean, heavy seed, germination 97; price 65 cents bushel, sacked. Special price on car lots. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Samples free. Anderson Bros., Bittern Lake, Alta. 3-6

[Continued on next page

## Seed Grain

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** free from noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged and shipped by producer, 300-pound lots, 10 cents; 100-pound lots, 12½ cents; smaller quantities, 15 cents pound; bags included. A. G. Shoaf, Haligarth, Sask. 4-5

**IMPROVED MARQUIS—OUR STRAIN IS THE** result of 12 years careful hand selection. Product of this seed may be Registered. First generation, $1.25; second generation, $1.10. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

**SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE** grass seed, government seed branch germination test 95%, 12 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—THREE CARS SEED OATS, HIGH** germination test, guaranteed free from wild oats and other noxious weeds. Price 50 cents bushel on track, Zumbro, Sask. I am the grower, not speculator. Chas. Newport, Marsden, Sask. 3-5

**SELLING—VICTORY SEED OATS, OFF NEW** land, extra good quality, 60 cents bushel, at Fannystelle. Also good seed flax at $2.50 bushel. Samples on request. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 3-5

**SELLING—CAR LOAD OR LESS OF FINE** Marquis seed wheat, threshed before the rain, mill run, $1.15 per bushel; cleaned, $1.25; sacks extra. Mr. R. B. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 3-3

**SELLING—ONE CAR VICTORY OATS, GROWN** from registered Victory, free from noxious weed seeds and wild oats, cleaned, 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Dalzell, Sask. C. R. Cornwall, Windthorst, Sask. 3-3

**BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELD-**ed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre, in Kelowna district, without irrigation, $2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 4-8

**SELLING—PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, SEAGER** Wheeler strain, eligible for registration, beautiful color, threshed early, No. 1 seed, 100% germination, $1.25, cleaned, f.o.b. Lawson, Sask. M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask. 4-5

**ORIGINAL BARK BARLEY, PRACTICALLY** non-lodging, $1.00 bushel. Victory oats, this variety bred to withstand lodging, 75 cents bushel; sacks 10 cents bushel; even bushels. F. Lilledahl, Strathmore, Alta. 4-2

**SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, FROM** Dr Seager Wheeler's improved hand-selected strains, Supreme and No. 43. It's pure and genuine. Prices on application. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—1,100 BUSHELS CLEAN PURE** Marquis seed wheat, from first generation registered seed, 1920, $1.20 bushel. Olif and Harry Smith, Kitscoty, Alta.

**SOW RUBY WHEAT AND ESCAPE RUST AND** frost. This wheat grown on breaking, sowed May 3, harvested July 28. $2.25; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

**EXTRA EARLY HEAVY-YIELDING RED BOBS** seed wheat, cleaned and sacked, at $2.00 per bushel. Special price by the car load. Emil, A. Hanson, Big Valley, Alta. 4-5

**SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEED PUR-**chased from G. G. Guide, $2.25 per bushel, recleaned, bags included. Limited quantity. R. Hoogeveen, Shackleton, Sask. 3-2

**SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT,** Wheeler's stock, pure, clean. Don't miss this snap. Cleaned, sacked, $1.75 bushel. E. Freyman, Hewitt's Landing, Sask. 3-2

**RUBY, EARLY HARD WHEAT, OFF BREAK-**ing, from good seed, $2.50, cleaned and sacked. Cash with order. E. T. Elnarson, Markerville, Alta. 3-5

**700 BUSHELS O.A.C. BARLEY, MACHINE** run, clean, 50 cents bushel. Exchange 10-20 Titan for horses, cattle, sheep, auto, other machinery. Hans Aarestad, New Norway, Alta. 3-3

**VICTORY AND BANNER SEED OATS, FREE** wild oats and other noxious weeds, germination 99. Write for prices and samples. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 3-5

**GROW DURUM WHEAT FOR CROP ASSUR-**ance and profit. Kubanka, $1.50; Red Durum, rust proof, high yielder, $1.50; cleaned, sacked. Samples 10 cents. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man.

**STOUTENBURG'S SWEET CLOVER, WHITE** blossom, hulled and cleaned, freight paid, $10 per bushel, or $15 per 100 pounds. I. R. Stoutenburg, Heathcote, Ont. 52-5

**WANTED BY R. M. ROYAL CANADIAN 261,** price car loads feed and seed oats, f.o.b. Laporte or Eatonia, Sask. Reply, Charles E. Craig, Sec.-Treas., Laporte, Sask. 1-6

**CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, SECOND YEAR,** from McKenzie's; $2.00 bushel, f.o.b. Semans, G.T.P.; $2.10, Govan, C.P.R. Sacks extra. Frank Richardson, Semans, Sask. 3-6

**KUBANKA WHEAT, 300 BUSHELS, RECLEAN-**ed, $1.25 bushel. Spring rye, recleaned, 75 cents bushel. Sacks extra. Geo. S. Tucker, Riverhurst, Sask.

**1,600 BUSHELS PURE KITCHENER WHEAT,** $1.15 machine run, $1.25 cleaned, f.o.b.; threshed before rains; sacks extra; sample 10 cents. Walter Cook, Readlyn, Sask. 4-2

**HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED,** government tested, early variety, $2.50 pound; over ten pounds, $2.00, prepaid. I. Munsie, Richmond Hill, Ont. 4-8

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, $1.50 BUSHEL.** Garton's 22 oats, 60 cents bushel, free from weeds, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Leduc. Wilford Bros., Leduc, Alta. 4-3

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, GOVERNMENT** germination test 97 per cent., $2.00 bushel (34 pounds), bags free; less than three bushels, bag 20 cents. J. Hicks, Hathersage, Alta. 4-3

**SELLING—SPRING RYE OFF SUMMER-**fallow, from extra long headed selected seed, $1.10 per bushel, cleaned and bagged. Ed. Parchman, Melaval, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—QUANTITY RED BOBS WHEAT,** grown from Wheeler's hand-selected, $1.50 per bushel, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Weldon. Hans Hendrickson, Weldon, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE FLAX SEED,** grown on new breaking, cleaned and sacked, $2.25 per bushel, f.o.b., Lewvan, Sask. L. H. Harker. 4-3

**PURE O.A.C. BARLEY, FREE FROM OTHER** grains and weeds, $1.00 bushel. M. Haywood, Borden, Sask. 4-2

**SELLING—TWO CARS MENSURY CLEANED** seed barley, government tested, C. 3 W., 65 cents bushel, f.o.b. Scott, Sask. Wakeling Bros.

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** cleaned, bagged, 9 cents pound. Freight paid on 100 pounds. A. D. McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 4-5

**SELLING—BROME GRASS HEAVY CLEAN** seed, $14 100, sacked. J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 4-6

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** in small lots or in bulk. For prices, write R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 4-6

**RECLEANED SPRING RYE, $1.00 BUSHEL,** f.o.b. Trossachs. Send bags. E. R. McElderry, Trossachs, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING—CLEANED SPRING RYE, GROWN** on new clean land. Samples, prices on request. Jos. L. Hood, Raymore, Sask.

**SELLING—SPELT, RECLEANED AND** sacked, at $1.00 per bushel. Sample free. J. Buroker, Stalwart, Sask. 4-6

**SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED** wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 51-6

**SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, GRADES** one Northern, cleaned and sacks included, $1.50 per bushel. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 52-5

**FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS KITCHENER** wheat, from Guide stock, $1.75 bushel, cleaned and sacked. Theo. Natland, Morrin, Alta. 1-2

**SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, RE-**cleaned, sacks included, $1.50 per bushel. Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 1-5

**PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, $1.50; KITCHENER,** $1.40; cleaned and sacked. H. D. Behrman, Vidora, Sask. 1-5

**SELLING—1,500 BUSHELS VICTORY OATS,** cleaned, 40 cents bushel. Roy Elm, Hardisty, Alta. 3-4

**SEVERAL CARS CHOICE LEADER OATS,** germination 96%, 38 cents, machine run, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher. 3-5

**CAR CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED,** weedless, $1.25, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher. 3-5

**SELLING — PURE KITCHENER WHEAT,** grown on new land, $1.60 bushel, cleaned, bags included. W. Harrison, Box 28, Dafoe, Sask. 3-3

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, WHEELER** stock, $1.50 bushel, cleaned, sacks included. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 3-2

**SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEAN-**ed and sacked, $1.60 bushel. A. W. Rix, Route 4, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 3-2

**ACCLIMATIZED SWEET CLOVER, $10 BUS.** Extra spring rye, $1.00. Also Kubanka wheat, $1.50. Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 3-4

**SELLING—FRESH BROME SEED, $12 HUN-**dred, recleaned, sacked, f.o.b. Keyes, Man. Albert McGregor. 3-3

**SELLING—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, $3.50** bushel, f.o.b. Macoun; sacks 20 cents extra. Matt Towey, Macoun, Sask. 3-5

**PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND** graded, price $1.50 per bushel; sacks extra. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 3-4

**RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND GRADED,** price 10 cents per pound; sacks extra. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 3-4

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS** pound, bagged. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 1-6

**PURE SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE, RE-**cleaned, sacked, $1.45. Oscar Loiselle, Vonda, Sask. 1-5

**FAMOUS BARK BARLEY, $1.00 BUSHEL.** Scarified sweet clover, $12 hundred. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 2-6

**PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND** sacked, $1.50 bushel. S. Smitherman, Empress, Alta. 2-6

**RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED, GERMINATION** 97%, $1.50 bushel, bagged. A. Buck, Preeceville, Sask 2-3

**SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, HULLED** and cleaned, $10 per 100 pounds; bags extra; f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 4-6

**SELLING—CAR LOAD PURE RED BOBS** wheat, $1.00 bushel. Ray C. Miles, Box 5, Bentley, Alta. 4-2

**400 BUSHELS RUBY WHEAT, $2.25 PER** bushel. Matures in 90 days; good yielder. Robt. Horning, Binscarth, Man. 4-4

**SELLING—CAR OF RED BOBS WHEAT, $1.25** bushel, f.o.b. Acme, Alta., to clear by the middle of February. Alex. Savage, Acme, Alta.

**FEED AND SEED OATS IN CAR LOTS AT** small premium over market. Write or wire. Fred Clark, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-3

**WANTED—OATS IN CAR LOTS. QUOTE** prices. Chris. Johnson, Secretary, Red Rock U.F.A., Seven Persons, Alta.

**NORWAY KING OATS, CLEAN, GOOD SEED,** $1.00; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

**SPRING RYE, $1.50 BUSHEL, CLEANED AND** sacked. Melvin Olson, Mirror, Alta.

**CAR LOAD SPRING RYE, $1.10 BUSHEL,** f.o.b. Maidstone, Sask. W. Martin.

**HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER. SAMPLE** 50 cents. R. Stueck, Abernethy, Sask.

**RUBY WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, $1.60 BUS.,** sacked. A. Slaney, Paynton, Sask. 2-6

**WANTED—CAR CLEAN OATS. PRICE WITH** sample. Fred Skorobach, Prelate, Sask. 3-2

**PURE RUBY WHEAT, $1.50 PER BUSHEL,** sacks included. Walter Tait, Meota, Sask. 4-4

## Registered Seed Grain

**SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, 75** cents bushel, sealed sacks. Second prize provincial seed grain fair, Saskatoon. Same oats, cleaned, but not registered, 60 cents bushel. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 4-2

**REGISTERED VICTORY OATS GOING AT A** record low price. Write for particulars, stating quantity required. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 52-5

**WANTED—SIX BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT,** first generation, registered. Enclose sample. N. E. Heleren, Cabri, Sask. 4-2

## Poultry Supplies

**INCUBATORS—1922 CATALOG SENT FREE.** It illustrates incubators, brooders, egg boxes, grain sprouters, leg bands, everything. Wonderfully interesting. Write today. Brett Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg. 3tf

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**SELLING—PRIZE-WINNING BRONZE** turkeys, from tom weighing 43 pounds. Toms, $10; hens, $8.00. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 3-2

**EXHIBITION BRONZE GOBBLERS, $8.50;** hens, $6.00; Agricultural College strain. Toulouse ganders, $8.00; females, $7.00, $6.00. Foster Bros., Lena, Man. 3-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS.** Ducks, $2.50; drakes, $3.00. Walter Burgess, Box 86, Lauder, Man. 3-2

**LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, ONE** year old, from prize stock, guaranteed pure, $10 each. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 3-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS—SPLENDID SPECIMENS.** Toms, $10; hens, $7.00; unrelated pairs, $16. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE,** from prize-winning stock. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 2-5

**LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, $6.00; GEESE** $5.00. Fawn and White Runner drakes, $2.50. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 1-5

**SELLING—EIGHT TURKEY HENS (MAM-**moth Bronze), $4.00 each. Mrs. Barr, Glenavon, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, $9.00; hens, $7.00. Mrs. James Steedsman, Deloraine, Man. 3-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, 18-22 pounds, $9.00; hens, 10-14 pounds, $7.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 3-5

**LARGE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18 TO 22** pounds, $9.00 each; hens, 12 to 14 pounds, $6.00 each. Wilfred B. Lee, Avonlea, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 TO** 18 pounds, $8.00 E. F. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask.

**BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM SELECT** free range stock, at $8.00 each. Jas. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man. 3-4

**PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—HENS,** $6.00; toms, $7.00. Arthur Havard, Altamont, Man. 3-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HEAVY** bone, 18 pounds. Toms, $9.00; hens, $6.00. May Ewens, Bethany, Man.

**WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, $10; GANDERS, $12.** Pekin drakes, $5.00. Exhibition stock. Reginald Robins, Pendennis, Man. 4-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY** toms, $8.00 each. Apply Robt. Hall, Wapella, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, ALSO** White Holland toms, fine birds, May hatch, $7.00. Mrs. Kampwirth, Windthorst, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, $10; hens, $7.00. Wm. Ferguson, Berton, Man.

**WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $6.50 EACH.** W. H. Lewis, Claresholm, Alta.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROUEN DRAKES,** price $3.00 each. Pogrue Bros., Bagot, Man. 4-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $8.00;** hens, $5.00 Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-4

## Leghorns

**PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** hens, pullets, $2.00 each; best laying strain in Western Canada; satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Detta, Findlater, Sask. 2-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-**horn cockerels, of prize-winning stock, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 3-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN** Leghorn cockerels, $3.00 each; two for $5.00; better quality, $5.00 each. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 4-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Leghorn roosters, $3.00 each. Mrs. R. M. Wilson, Pilot Mound, Man. 4-3

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, prize winners, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. R. Worth, Delisle, Sask.

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn cockerels, $2.50. Carl Nelson, Pasqua, Sask. 4-2

**PURE-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS,** of Tom Barron stock, $3.00 to $5.00 each. Mrs. T. McNulty, Strathclair, Man. 2-3

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** $2.50; two for $4.00; cocks, $5.00. John Tough, Islay, Alta. 3-5

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, $2.00 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 4-3

**GOOD S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** $2.00 H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 2-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS,** $2.00 each. Tollef Tollefson, Admiral, Sask. 4-3

# The Cheerful Plowman

*By J. Edw. Tufft*

## Winter Recreation

Sometimes I tire of close routine, of milking, choring, feeding, of drumming on the tambourine, of tinkering and reading. 'Tis then I say to Handy Pete, "Well, Pete, I'm going hunting, or I'll get gout germs in my feet and have a spell of grunting!" So strapping on my purple gun, my blunderbuss and pistol, I start two hours before the sun across the crunching crystal. I grind along with eye alert down by the strangled river, where snowbirds sometimes spoon and flirt, but now complain and shiver. I run across a huddled hare who lopes off fleet and limber, while I shoot buckshot through the air and bruise the naked timber. The sun comes up with frozen face and cheeks all red and bleeding, while sundogs snarl and snap and chase and show their lowly breeding. The day jogs on, as days have done since light and night were parted, and soon I see by noonday sun my lunch had best be started. I fry and eat a bacon strip and boil a pot of Java, and then resume my shooting trip like men of Balaclava. Throughout the frigid afternoon I tramp and shoot and whistle; I blaze at rabbits, gone too soon, and tops of wasted thistle. When night comes on I seek a bed in kindly shack or tavern, or build a fire and rest my head in some close-sheltered cavern. When I get home I'm tired and lame and slightly warped and dented; perchance I bring no slaughtered game, but gosh, I feel contented! The wheels of routine start to whirr as if on oil rotating, and all the gearings hum and purr without a sign of grating!

## Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED** from my Saskatoon winners, standard bred, good laying strain, $5.00 and $10 each. E. T. Hargreaves, Kedleston, Sask.

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, from Guild's special mated pens, $3.00 and $5.00 each. Write for 1922 mating and price list. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 4-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, $3.00 each; $5.00 pair. Robert Longmore, Hubbard, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, $2.00 each. Theodore Morrow, Whitewater, Man. 4-2

**GOOD STRAIN ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, $1.75. T. Newton, Fishburn, Alta. 4-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, large, $2.00 each. Edward Bailey. Lemsford, Sask. 49-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, early, $2.50 each. John Crockett, Liberty, Sask. 52-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, Regal strain, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 2-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS,** $1.25; yearling hens, $1.00; cockerels, $2.00. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 2-3

**SELECTED PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, May hatch, $3.00 each. Mrs. Jessie Bryant, Shellmouth, Man. 2-3

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, large selected birds, $2.00 each. Mr. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-3

**PRIZE-WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. John Macdonald, Clarkleigh, Man. 4-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, early hatch, $2.00 each, f.o.b. Bethune, Sask. Thomas Hamm. 4-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, best laying strain, $2.50 each. E. Bolton, Kelliher, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB SILVER-**laced Wyandotte cockerels, $3.00 each; two for $5.00. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 4-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, Guild's winter-laying strain, $3.00 each. John Hunter, Smiley, Sask. 4-2

**SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, $2.00. Fred Peel, Brownlee, Sask.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $3.00 TO** $5.00 Jas F. Taylor, Minnedosa, Man 3-3

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-**els, $2.50 each. Stanley Day, Craven, Sask.

**GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** $3.00. John Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-4

## Plymouth Rocks

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON SPECIAL** for best male, and Prince of Wales medal for best collection, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Write for prices. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.

**FOR HIGHEST QUALITY MODERN BARRED** Rocks, try "The Invincibles," bred to win, weigh, lay and pay. Pullets, $2.50 up; cockerels, $3.00, $5.00 up. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 4-5

**MY BARRED ROCKS ARE LEADING ALL** breeds in Saskatchewan laying contests, except Wyandottes. Selected brothers of contestants, $5.00 Wesley W Smith, Battleford. 3-2

**IMPROVE YOUR EGG PRODUCTION—** Barred Rock cockerels, grandsons Lady Anne, 264 eggs, $7.50 each. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** $2.00; pullets, $2.50; yearling hens, $1.00. E. L. Fowle, Keeler, Sask.

**60 HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, PURE-BRED** Barred Rock cockerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofield, Alta. 4-6

**SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** dark, heavy birds, $4.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 3-5

**TO CLEAR—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** fine strong birds, $2.50. H. Baker, Nutana, Sask. 3-2

**"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from good winter layers, $5.00; two for $9.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 3-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from excellent layers, and a winner, $4.00 each; two for $7.00. Edward Bennett, Anglia, Sask. 3-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** laying strain, $3.00 each. A. E. Ellis, Clive, Alta. 2-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** $3.00 each, from good laying strain. Mrs. Ernest Wilson, Fiske, Sask. 2-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels and pullets. Mrs. O. Barnes, Tofield, Alta. 1-4

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED** from imported stock, $3.00 and $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 2-6

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM** some of the best laying strains in Canada, $3.00; two for $5.50. W. W. Shaw, Marwayne, Alta. 4-3

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS,** Poorman's laying strain, $2.50 each. James Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 4-4

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-**erels, best laying strain, $3.00; pair, $5.00. Jas. Johnston, Box 217, Wilkie, Sask. 4-6

**CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00** each; two, $5.00. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask. 4-4

**CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK** cockerels, $2.50; two, $4.50. Nicoll Brothers, Sintaluta, Sask. 4-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** $3.50 each. O. Jones, Beiseker, Alta.

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** $2.50. R. C. Johnson, Eastend, Sask. 2-3

## Rhode Islands

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, $3.00 each. Few exhibition birds at $5.00; good laying strain. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS,** choice cockerels at $3.00 and $5.00; yearling hens, $1.25 each. Order at once. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 2-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, large, beautiful dark birds, prize-winning stock, $3.00, $5.00; pullets, $3.00. C. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, eggs from Guild's No. 1 pen, $3.00 and $4.00; two for $5.00 and $7.00. E. Genge, Acme, Alta.

**REDS—SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, EGGS** purchased from Manitoba Agricultural College, $4.00; others, from good stock, $2.50, or two $4.00. Jas. Fry, Kirkella, Man. 4-3

**CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, from imported stock, large boned, winter layers, $3.00. J. H. Thomas, Lake Valley, Sask. 4-3

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, $3.00; two for $5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds, $3.00 to $5.00; winter laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 2-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PREMIUM stock, government tested, $3.50, $5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 1-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, $5.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 3-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB COCKERELS, DARK glossy color, $3.00 each; $5.00 pair. Mrs. Alf. Thornton, Craik, Sask. 3-6

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB R. I. RED cockerels, $2.50. E. Coon, Carnduff, Sask. 4-2

R. C. RED COCKERELS, $1.50 AND $2.00. Henry Blair, Craigmyle, Alta.

### Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PURE-bred, April hatch, from excellent laying strain, $4.00 each; two for $7.00. Edward Bennett, Anglia, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKerels, extra large birds, splendid combs, $5.00 each. Mrs. T. W. Foan, La Fleche, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels, $4.00, or two for $7.00; pullets, $2.00. Alf. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 2-4

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKerels, $4.00; pullets, $2.00; eggs, $2.00. J. Dessert, Ridpath, Sask. 3-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April and May hatched, $2.50. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 4-4

PRIZE-WINNING BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $3.00 and $4.00. Edgar Kent, Islay, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, $5.00, from Toronto prize-winning stock. W. Creba, Maple Creek, Sask. 4-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, DANDIES, $2.50. Fred Dalton, Dalemead, Alta. 4-3

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $3.00 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.50 each. Mrs. H. Selsey, Harris, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at $2.00. Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask.

### Anconas

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. G. M. Godkin, Balcarres, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—CHOICE ANCONA COCKERELS, $2.00 each. James Tamblyn, Coultervale, Man. 3-3

### Sundry Breeds

**BABY CHICKS**

Are from the best breed and strain in North America. Any quantity or breed supplied. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Buff Orpingtons. February Special Catalog. **Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Shipper, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg.**

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FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, weighing 20 to 25 pounds, each, $10; hens, $7.00. Pure-bred Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, $3.00 to $5.00 each. Mrs. Ed. McCrea, Liberty, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO-LAY Buff Orpington and White Wyandotte cockerels, $4.00 and $6.00 each; weighing seven to nine pounds. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms, 20 to 25 pounds, $10; hens, 10 to 12 pounds, $6.00. Buff Orpington cockerels, $4.00. All pure-bred. Mrs. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask. 4-2

COCKERELS—ROSE COMB, PURE-BRED, Rhode Island, $3.00. Rose Comb Black Minorca, from imported stock, $4.00. Mrs. Ed. Holmes, Lang, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $5.00 AND $6.00. Toulouse ganders, $5.00. Black Langshan, Black Orpington, Light Brahma cockerels, $3.00. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 4-4

BOOKING SPRING CHICKS AND BREEDERS. Customer writes, "Best layers Canada." Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 48-10

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, $5.00; toms, $7.00. Barred Rock cockerels, $2.00. Mrs. A. Goodridge, Treherne, Man. 2-3

BARRON'S 282-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGhorns and Wyandottes, $2.00 to $3.00. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 2-5

50 PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn and Buff Orpington cockerels, $2.50 each; two for $4.00. Hugo Schmidt, Clyde, Alta. 3-4

LIGHT BRAHMAS—SELLING COCKERELS, pullets' eggs. K. S. Gibb, Killam, Alta. 3-5

MUSCOVY DUCKS, $2.00, $3.00. ROSE COMB Red cockerels, $2.50. Mrs. Hood, Huntoon, Sask.

### Dogs, Foxes, Furs and Pet Stock

MALE COLLIE PUPPIES, FROM EXTRA good heelers, $5.00. Guilbert, Petersfield, Man. 3-3

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES. Females, 15 months, $12; males, $15. Good heeling stock. A. Galloway, Fusilier, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—PET WOLVES, MALE AND FEMALE, six months. What offers? H. S. Bradley, Butler, Man.

WANTED AT ONCE—1,500 WEASELS, 1,000 wolf, 1,000 mink. Highest prices paid. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, WELL marked, from good heelers, $8.00. Box 148, Manor, Sask.

SELLING—COYOTE HOUNDS, FAST, GOOD killers. Box 31, Killam, Alta. 4-3

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, $7.00; PROMISing heelers. E. L. Fowle, Keeler, Sask.

BEAUTIFUL SINGING CANARIES, $10. C. Irvine, Bechard, Sask.

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, $15 PAIR; GUARanteed. Bruce Hayward, Unity, Sask. 1-5

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MACHINERY—Case steam engine, with eight 14-inch plows, stubble and breaker bottoms. Case 40-60 steel separator. Case 10-20 engine and three plows. Stook loader. Water tank. Cooking outfit. All good condition. Reasonable terms. Will consider agreement of sale on stock or land.

STARBUCK, MAN., FARM—800 acres, improved, 700 broken, 550 ready for crop; good buildings, water; close to town with consolidated school. Will cut up in quarters to suit purchasers. Selling with or without equipment, horses, cattle, machinery.

DAUPHIN, MAN., FARM—640 acres, unimproved. Close to Dauphin. Excellent land. Will divide to suit purchasers. A bargain for responsible parties.

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160 ACRES WITH SEASON'S CROPS, COMfortable buildings, 20 cows and calves, five horses, tools, implements, etc., in prosperous district, convenient school, stores, churches, advantages; rich, black-loam tillage; 35-cow pasture; new farm house overlooking lake; substantial barn, poultry house, etc. To close out, $4,300 takes all; less than half cash, easy terms. Details, page 34, illustrated catalog, Canadian farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 206 B.B. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., Can.

READ THIS—SECTION, NEARLY ALL PLOW land; good water; fine neighborhood; one mile to coal mine and school; all fenced, cedar posts and three barbed wires; 100 acres new breaking ready for crop; half mile Rose Lynn station with store, elevator, etc.; south Hanna, Alberta. Price $26; seven per cent. Interest only first two years, eight or ten years to pay in. Buyer to put on buildings, do breaking and have his machinery. C. W. Fillmore, 419 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 52-5

FOR SALE—FULLY EQUIPPED FARM, ONE and three-quarter section, medium heavy soil, section fenced, 1,040 acres under cultivation, 300 acres summerfallow, 135 acres fall rye, good water, close to town and school, land is in high state cultivation and is for sale at pre war prices. For particulars, write F. E. Kendall, Truax, Sask. 3-3

FARMERS IN MANITOBA—GRAZING LANDS in Manitoba owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been re-examined and re-valued. You have the opportunity now of purchasing additional land, for stock raising, at low prices and easy terms. Apply F. W. Russell, Land Agent, Desk D, C.P.R., Winnipeg. 4-5

SELLING—480 ACRES, IMPROVED, GOOD water, machinery, 12 horses, harness, 10 cows, 100 hens, 7,000 oat bundles, 10 tons hay, seed wheat, feed oats; two miles from town. Sell with or without equipment. Box 181, Francis, Sask.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, TWO AND A HALF miles Battrum, Sask., 270 broken, 85 summerfallow, good buildings, well with windmill, telephone in house, $25 acre, half cash, terms. Severt Koldingnes, Greenbush, Minn. 3-4

WILL RENT ON SHARES, TWO AND A HALF sections land to first-class farmer, and sell equipment for farming same on easy terms; all cultivated; fine buildings; near town. Frank White, Craik, Sask.

WANTED TO TRADE 160 ACRES FOR GOOD cattle; best farming district; two miles from town, $21 an acre, $1,000 equity. L. W. Wilson, Watson, Sask 2-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitar Bldg., Columbia, Mo 44-5

FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED FARMS, near Winnipeg, to practical farmers who have sufficient equipment. Write, Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 3-3

FOR SALE—ONE SECTION IN MELFORT district, town four miles, school on farm, 240 new breaking. Will consider some good stock. Box 412, Melfort, Sask. 3-3

EXCHANGE — QUARTER-SECTION PRAIRIE, four miles from town, for horses, machinery. What offers? R. Redpath, Strasbourg, Sask. 4-2

EQUIPPED FARM, ONE MILE FROM TOWN, good buildings, running water; bargain; sale or exchange. Box 39, Austin, Man. 4-5

OWING TO ILLNESS, WILL SELL HALF-SECtion improved, unexcelled land, 20 per cent. below market value. M. P. Halverson, Watson, Sask. 2-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

WANTED, FARM TO RENT BY LIFE EXperienced man. Write Box 87, Vonda, Sask. 1-5

WILL BUY FARM IF LOCATION, SIZE, PRICE right. Post Box 538, Winnipeg. 4-6

468 ACRES AT $35 PER ACRE, IMPROVED. Fred Gore, Kipling, Sask. 3-6

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FOR SALE—GOULD, SHAPLEY, MUIR GASOline engine, double opposed, 20 horse-power, in good running order, only run about 70 days. Price $300. Also Twin City wild oat cleaner, six rolls, only been used a few days, practically as good as new. Price $50. W. R. Brockinton, Elva, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—500 FEET SECOND-HAND WELL casing, four and a quarter inch, 60 cents foot, free on board. Four-bottom John Deere engine gang, power lift, good as new, $200 cash. Clarence Heron, Ogema, Sask. 4-3

D4 FOUR-CYLINDER BOSCH MAGNETO, good order, $25. Four-bottom John Deere engine gang, both bottoms, $100. Wanted, Oil-Pull, 30-60, cheap. Robt. G. Robinson, Lloydminster, Sask. 3-2

WANTED—20 OR 25 HORSE-POWER TUBULAR horizontal boiler, with fire-box preferred. State how long used and condition of boiler. The Producers Creamery Co. Limited, La Vallee, Ont. 3-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THREE 10-FT. DOUBLE action John Deere engine discs; one 30-60 Holt Caterpillar tractor, overhauled and rebuilt. T. P. O'Reilly, Munson, Alta. 3-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FORDSON TRACTOR with plow, breaker bottoms and pulley; good condition. What offers? Neil McLennan, Wroxton, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTOR POWER LIFT plows, good condition; Oliver four-furrow, $125; Hamilton four-disc, $175. B. Wilcox, Lang, Sask. 4-2

IMPLEMENTS FOR HALF—SEND FOR OUR big price list, new, rebuilt and overhauled machinery. Largest list in the West. It's free. Elliott & Co., Langham, Sask.

10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR AND THREE-FURfow plow, five bottoms. Trade for pure-bred or grade cattle or heavy young horses. A. O. Olson, Churchbridge, Sask. 4-2

WATER FOUND—WE WILL FIND WATER or take no pay. Farm wells, $150. Orders received until March 15. Clarence Evans, R.R. No. 1, Oxford Mills, Ont.

SELLING—FORDSON, FULLY EQUIPPED with governor, pulley, extension rims and fenders; also Oliver plow. Will guarantee. Box 162, Hawarden, Sask.

WELL DRILLING WANTED, MANITOBA, Saskatchewan, Alberta. We have long record of successful wells. Beamish Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. 4-5

TO EXCHANGE FOR A CAR OF REJECTED feed oats, wet or dry, one I.H.C. tractor, type C, 10-20, in good condition. Write me. J. T. Stewart, Stewart Valley, Sask.

FOR SALE—48-INCH GRADER AND CLEANER, nearly new, power drive, complete set zinc sieves, ten-foot elevator. 70 dollars. A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 4-5

WANTED—110-HORSE CASE STEAM ENGINE and 12 or 14-furrow plow with breaker and stubble bottom. State cash prices in first letter. Jack Telenga, Paisley Brook, Sask.

FORDSON TRACTOR AND OLIVER PLOWS, stubble and breaker bottoms, good as new. Snap price; cash or terms. Box 178, Macklin, Sask.

WANT TO BUY SECOND-HAND TWO-HORSE corn cultivator and eight-foot spring-tooth harrow. Arthur Chase, Meyronne, Sask.

SELLING—10-20 TITAN WITH THREE-BOTtom plow, in first-class condition, $750, with extras. E. Hegy, Airdrie, Alta.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR OATS, 13-30 BATES Caterpillar tractor, little used; also Cockshutt plows. F. T. Appleby, Pinkham, Sask. 4-3

TRADE—FIVE-FURROW ENGINE PLOW FOR triple horse plow or two-furrow 16-inch horse gang. W. McKibbon, Abbey, Sask. 4-3

JOHN DEERE SULKY BREAKER, GOOD condition. Complete, $60. Box 116, Gravelbourg, Sask.

FOR SALE—HART-PARR TRACTOR, 45-H.P., good condition, $600. W. J. Lee, Munson, Alta. 4-3

KIRSTIN 31-C STUMP PULLER, HORSEpower, complete attachments, used one season, good as new, $125. Box 256, Gilbert Plains, Man.

LARGE PLOWING-THRESHING OUTFITS, steam or gas, to exchange for land or other equity. Edw. Sokolik, Sceptre, Sask.

WANTED—CYLINDER NO. X2LH, FOR J. I. Case engine. William J. Meyer, Box 93, Morse, Sask.

EXCHANGE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR FOR cattle, sheep or pigs. Geo. A. Elliott, Teulon, Man.

15-30 I.H.C. GAS ENGINE, FIVE-BOTTOM Cockshutt plows, stubble and breaker; run two seasons. Outfit, $1,300. Box 23, Kenaston, Sask.

FOR SALE — ONE COMPLETE RUMELY Dreadnaught guide. Fred A. Engelhardt, Holdfast, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD WORK horses, 10-20 Case tractor, three-furrow plow. Box 28, Cluny, Alta 3-3

FOR SALE—TWO AUTOMATIC PUMPS. BOX 72, Wiseton, Sask. 4-2

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EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY $15 to $50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write, Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 2-3

WANTED—FARM POSITION BY MARRIED couple, experienced. Box 66, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

CORDWOOD—BIRCH, TAMARAC, PINE, POPlar and mixed, a car load, 16 cords. Ask prices Waldhof Farmers Co-operative Club Ltd., U.F.O. 282, Waldhof, Opt 43-8

GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS, round or split also poles and pileing. H. Newcomen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

CORDWOOD—SEASONED WHITE POPLAR, $3.00 cord. Midland hay, $8.50 ton. F.o.b. Arborg. Harry Stefin, Bifrost, Man. 2-4

SELLING—300 CORDS SUMMER CUT WHITE poplar, $3.50 per cord, f.o.b. Giroux. W. A. Cohoe, Giroux, Man. 4-3

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DElivered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 3-6

### Hay and Feed

HAY—NO. 1 MIDLAND, RED TOP AND BLUE Stem, extra good horse hay, $15; No. 1 Slough, fine color and very clean, $12; No. 2 Slough, fair color, clean and good feed, at $10.50. Prices f.o.b. C.N. or C.P. Any quantity. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 48tf

FLAX SEED CONDITIONING MEAL—UNequalled for horses, calves and milch cows. Better than powders at half the cost. For prices, etc., write D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3-tf

HAY AND GREEN FEED, ALSO FEED AND seed oats and barley for sale. Write or wire for quotations. Olds U.F.A. Co-op Assn. Ltd., Olds, Alta. Phone 156. 1-5

SELLING—GREEN FEED, $10 PER TON, f.o.b. Obaton. C. B. Larson, R.R. 1, Camrose, Alta. 4-2

WANTED—CAR HEAVY FEED OATS. SAMPLE and price to Thos. Parkes, Oak Lake, Man.

GOOD RYE HAY, NO. 1 FEED, $12.50 PER TON. O. H. Carveth, Guernsey, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—FEED OATS, IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 3-5

## PRODUCE

WANTED—TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE AND fowl, alive and dressed, and guinea fowl alive. E. Kirby, Avenue A, Saskatoon, Sask.

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over, No. 1 | 19c-20c |
| Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 | 20c |
| Turkeys, No. 1 | 28c-30c |
| Ducks 25c Geese | 20c |
| Chickens and Fowl, under 4 lbs | 16c |

Quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until Feb. 8th. Money orders mailed daily.

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97 AIKINS STREET - WINNIPEG

**Live Poultry**

Our many years in this business assures your satisfaction.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hens, in good condition | 18c-20c |
| Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, in good condition | 18c |
| Ducks 25c Geese | 18c-20c |
| Turkeys | 27c |
| Gobblers | 25c |

The above are all live weight prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. We also buy Dressed Hogs at highest market price. Money orders mailed daily.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE


# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 20, 1922.

WHEAT—Market during the week has remained steady. Trade for the most part has been of dull nature but good class of buying appeared at times credited to Eastern exporters who were believed to have disposed of a considerable quantity of wheat shipped to Eastern Canada before the close of navigation. New business in grain at the head of the lakes has been small, and markets are reported to be out of line when compared with South American wheat prices. Offerings have been exceedingly light and therefore the buying power here has been ample to care for them. At the close today prices were firm after a steady advance from the low point of the first of the year, and there is nothing at the moment to indicate much change from present values. Cash demand is fair but buying has been to a great extent of a speculative character, spreads on three northern and lower grades being considered close to a rock bottom basis.

FLAX—Firm markets registering almost daily advances. American markets relatively stronger and importing strength to Canadian flax. The demand here is rather poor for the actual seed, but as long as the Americans advance the local market will follow along.

OATS—Market has been quiet during the week with a narrow range of prices. Offerings have been very light and a continual good demand exists for cash oats. Spreads remain practically unchanged from a week ago.

BARLEY—Very dull market with small volume of trade. Stocks appear to be in strong hands and market might easily do better should any improvement take place in the grains.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Jan. 16 to Jan. 21 inclusive.

| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 109¾ | 110⅝ | 111 | 112⅛ | 112½ | 113⅜ | 109⅝ | 183½ |
| July | 107⅜ | 107⅞ | 108½ | 109⅛ | 109⅝ | 110⅜ | 107⅛ | 176⅛ |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 44⅝ | 44¾ | 44⅝ | 45 | 44⅞ | 45⅛ | 44⅝ | 52½ |
| July | 44½ | 44⅝ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44½ | 44⅛ | 52⅛ |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 58⅝ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | 58½ | 58½ | 58⅝ | 80 |
| July | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78½ |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 184½ | 185 | 186½ | 188½ | 188¾ | 189⅛ | 184½ | 201 |
| July | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 84½ | 84¾ | 85¾ | 86 | 87¾ | 88 | 84¾ | .. |

### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.33¾ to $1.37¾; No. 1 northern, $1.30 to $1.34¾; No. 2 dark northern $1.30¾ to $1.35¾; No. 2 northern, $1.26¾ to $1.30¾; No. 3 northern, $1.18¾ to $1.26¾. Montana No. 1 dark hard, $1.30¾ to $1.32¾; No. 1 hard, $1.25¾ to $1.27¾. Durum—No. 1 amber, $1.00⅝ to $1.05⅝ No. 1 95⅝c to $1.00⅝; No. 2 amber, 97⅝c to $1.02⅝; No. 2, 90⅝c to 95⅝c; No. 3 amber, 90⅝c to 98⅝c; No. 3, 85⅝c to 92⅝c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 3 yellow, 41¾c to 42c; No. 2 mixed, 42¾c; No. 3 mixed, 40¾c to 41c; other grades, 35c to 39c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32¾c to 33¼c; No. 3 white, 32¼c to 32¾c; No. 4 white, 31¼c to 31¾c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 50c to 54c; medium to good, 46c to 49c; lower grades, 41c to 45c. Rye—No. 2, 74¾c to 75¾c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.11⅜ to $2.17⅜.

### WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,125; calves, 205; hogs, 3,066; sheep, 918. Receipts previous week: Cattle, 1,907; calves, 145; hogs, 4,718; sheep, 650.

A good demand prevails on this market for all finished cattle, but particularly steers and heifers of the handy-weight, thick-fat kind. Steers and heifers are selling steady with last week's quotations, but cows have sold easier, particularly during the last three days, and at prices about 50c per hundred lower than last week. The advance in prices since the New Year has brought forward too many cattle that should have been held back for another 30 or 60 days to be properly finished for market. From present indications there is no need to rush these half-fat cattle on the market as to hold them on grain until properly finished will doubtless pay well.

Following are a few representative sales made by United Grain Growers on the St. Boniface market during the past week:

| | Per lb. |
|---|---|
| 1 steer from H. H. Barnes, Medora, Man. | 5¾c |
| 1 steer from A. Lyons, Carberry, Man. | 6½c |
| 1 steer from J. Mitchell, Carberry, Man. | 6½c |
| 5 steers from M. A. Hagen, Elbow, Sask. | 6½c |
| 2 heifers from E. Thompson, Vermillion, Alta. | 5c |
| 2 steers from Lloydminster Co-operative Association, Lloydminster, Sask. | 5.85c |
| 15 steers from E. Lang, Scott, Sask. | 5.85c |

Hogs have sold under a good demand at 10c per lb. since Wednesday. The sheep trade is slow with best lambs from 8c to 8½c and best sheep 4c to 6c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime butcher steers | $6.00 to $6.50 |
| Good to choice steers | 4.00 to 5.50 |
| Medium to good steers | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Common steers | 2.50 to 3.50 |
| Choice butcher heifers | 5.00 to 6.00 |
| Fair to good heifers | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| Medium heifers | 3.00 to 4.00 |
| Choice stock heifers | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Choice butcher cows | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Fair to good cows | 3.00 to 3.75 |
| Breedy stock cows | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Canner cows | 2.00 to 3.00 |

### POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Very unsettled. During the past week 940 cases of States eggs arrived, also one car of Chinese fresh, which was re-diverted to Ottawa. Dealers quoting country shippers 40c for straight receipts and 50c delivered for strictly fresh. Local fresh specials are jobbing at 60c and States new laid 45c to 50c. Storage stocks are reported to be almost depleted a few seconds are jobbing at 40c. Two inspections were made in the Western section last week. Poultry: Receipts very light, quototions live delivered chicken 12c to 14c; fowl 12c to 15c; cocks 10c; ducks and geese 15c; turkeys 20c to 21c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: A few cases of local fresh are now arriving as a result of the recent mild weather. It is felt, however, that the movement is not likely to be sustained should a spell of zero weather be experienced. Farmers and country shippers are being offered 45c to 55c delivered and straight candled fresh are jobbing 65c, retailing 75c. Poultry: The poultry killing stations at Regina have been closed for the season owing to a falling off in receipts. Prices show a slight decline from last week.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is easy due to importations of fresh eggs. There is some increase in local receipts and a few storage are yet unsold. Dealers are quoting producers and country shippers 40c delivered for straight receipts and on grade extras, 50c; firsts, 45c; jobbing fresh extras 55c; firsts 50c. Poultry: Unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is reported to be steadily improving and receipts are now considered fair for this season. Packers are offering $14 delivered for local fresh. A quantity are arriving from Pacific Coast points costing $16 f.o.b. A further reduction in price is anticipated during the present week. Poultry: Movement very small, market unchanged.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports four hundred cattle offered. Ninety-seven Ontario steers sold at 10 2-3. liveweight. Eight Ontario bulls sold, averaging around 9 1-3c. Two hundred and seven States steers made 5¾d to 6½d, and seventeen States bulls 4¾d. Prices realized on landed weights, shrinkage allowed for.

No Canadian cattle offered at Birkenhead. Irish 9¾d to 10¾d. London reports small quantity Canadian chilled hindquarters at 8¾d and forequarters 4d. London reports Glasgow prices at 10½d in sink.

Exports of cattle through Montreal during week ending January 16, were as follows: January 11, 27 cattle from Chicago, for Portland, Maine. January 12, 459 cattle, consisting of 383 Ontarios and 76 American, to West St. John for Great Britain, via. S.S. Orthia.

### BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian and American bacon unchanged. Leanest steady, fat slow. Market steadying. Irish down by 6s. to 9s. and Danish down 5s.

### CASH WHEAT PRICES

Jan. 16 to Jan. 21 inclusive.

| Date | 1 N | 2 N | 3 N | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 16 | 114⅞ | 109⅞ | 99⅞ | 94⅞ | 87⅞ | 79⅞ |
| 17 | 115⅞ | 110⅞ | 100⅞ | 95⅞ | 88⅝ | 80⅛ |
| 18 | 116 | 111 | 101 | 96 | 89 | 81 |
| 19 | 116⅞ | 112⅛ | 101⅞ | 97⅛ | 90½ | 82⅛ |
| 20 | 116½ | 111⅞ | 101⅞ | 96⅞ | 89⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 21 | 116⅞ | 112⅞ | 102⅞ | 97⅞ | 90⅞ | 82⅞ |
| Wk. Ago | 114⅛ | 108⅞ | 99⅞ | 93⅞ | 86⅞ | 72⅞ |
| Yr. Ago | 190 | 187 | 182 | 175 | ... | .. |

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 16 to January 21, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT Feed | OATS 2 CW | OATS 3 CW | OATS Ex Fd | OATS 1 Fd | OATS 2 Fd | BARLEY 3 CW | BARLEY 4 CW | BARLEY Rej. | BARLEY Fd | FLAX 1 NW | FLAX 2 CW | FLAX 3 CW | RYE 2 CW |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 16 | 73⅞ | 43⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 38⅛ | 37½ | 55⅞ | 51⅞ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 177½ | 173½ | 148½ | 80 |
| 17 | 74⅞ | 43⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 38½ | 37½ | 55⅞ | 52⅛ | 43⅛ | 43½ | 178 | 174 | 149 | 80⅛ |
| 18 | 75 | 43⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅛ | 37⅞ | 36⅞ | 55½ | 52 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 180 | 176 | 151½ | 80½ |
| 19 | 76⅛ | 43⅞ | 40⅞ | 40½ | 38⅛ | 37½ | 55⅞ | 52⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅞ | 182 | 178 | 153½ | 81½ |
| 20 | 75⅞ | 43⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 54⅞ | 51½ | 44½ | 43½ | 182½ | 178½ | 153⅞ | 82⅞ |
| 21 | 76⅞ | 44⅛ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅛ | 55 | 51½ | 45 | 45 | 182⅞ | 178⅞ | 154⅛ | 83½ |
| Week Ago | 78⅞ | 43⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 37⅞ | 36⅞ | 55⅞ | 51⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 177½ | 173½ | 148½ | 80½ |
| Year Ago | ... | 49½ | 45½ | 40½ | ... | ... | 88 | 72 | 61 | 61 | 193¾ | 189¾ | 166 | .. |

## U.S. Plan Explained at Calgary

Continued from Page 17

and he had discovered how little he knew about the subject. He had, in fact, found it very refreshing that night to listen to people who knew all about it. The U.S. Grain Growers Inc. had spent about $475,000 and had not sold a bushel of wheat, but they hoped to sell one some day. The Wheat Board had its dangers, but if they could get James Stewart as chairman it might be all right. Eventually a resolution was passed asking the government to reinstate the Canadian Wheat Board, with James Stewart as chairman, to handle the crop for 1922, and until such time as world conditions again became normal. This was carried by an overwhelming majority.

## How About Your Seed Oats?

Continued from Page 27

small pieces of wood about quarter of an inch thick between the plates in order to admit air. The seed should not be selected when making the counts, as, if this is done, the test will not give a fair idea of the vitality as a whole. This rough and ready, but effective germinator should be kept thoroughly damp, but should not have any excess moisture over and above what the blotters can absorb. If necessary flannel can be used instead of blotters.

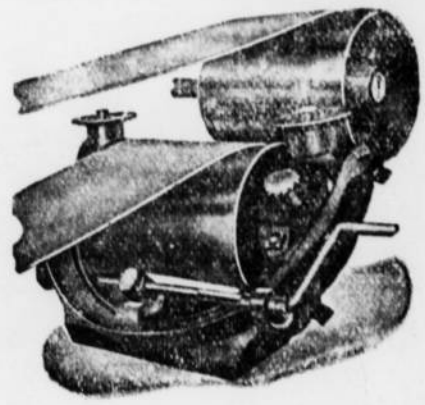
No seed should be considered germinated until both rootlet and small shoot have been produced. In six days' time all the seeds which have germinated should be counted and carefully removed from the blotters. On the twelfth day the remaining seeds should be examined and those which have sprouted counted. Good seed should show at least 80 per cent germination in six days and between 90 and 100 per cent. in twelve days. At least four tests should be made of any one lot of grain, in order to strike a proper percentage of germination.

Besides the blotting paper or cloth tests, it is advisable to plant at least two one hundred lots of seed separately in flower pots or small boxes filled with soil obtained on the farm. These should be placed in a sunny window at living-room temperature. The soil at all times should be moist, but never saturated with water. In ten days all the seedlings showing should gently be removed and counted. After another six days the second count should be made. If this work is done now, you will be ready for seeding when the time arrives.

*The Famous* **Garden City Feeder**

**With Fourteen-Foot Carrier**

This Great Long Carrier can be lowered within three feet of the ground. Folds like a jacknife. Just the thing for use with loaders or dump racks.



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**BRUCE DAVISON COMPANY, BRANDON, MAN.**
**GARDINER MACHINE & MOTOR CO., SASKATOON, SASK.**
**W. S. MUNROE CO., CALGARY, ALTA.**
**MART McMAHON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.**


### Market Enquiry

Q.—I have from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat grown on land that was cropped to flax in the previous year. This wheat is about one-third flax I am unable to dispose of it to advantage locally, as the grain buyers assure me that it is difficult to separate wheat from flax. The best they can offer is to pay me wheat prices and dock for the weight of the flax. I would be obliged if you could advise me if I can do better than this elsewhere.—Sask.

A.—It is hard to understand how local grain buyers expected anyone to believe a statement that it was difficult to separate wheat from flax. As a matter of fact it is the easiest separation of all and is a very common one. This car of grain would come forward in the ordinary course, and as it is unlikely that the government inspection department could exactly determine the percentage of flax in the wheat, the grain would be given, for instance, a grade of No. 1 Northern, c.c., by which is meant that the grade of the wheat would be determined as No. 1 Northern and the dockage would be indefinite, the letters "c.c." meaning clean until clean. After cleaning, the shipper would get a return for the amount of flax with a specified grade put upon it, just as he would get if he shipped a straight car of flax.

The charges in connection with separating this flax from the wheat will depend upon the amount of flax contained in the wheat and the number of times it must be separated. Supposing the flax amounts to more than 10 per cent., which seems to be quite likely, then the charge for the first separation will be three and a half cents per bushel, and for each separation after that, computed on the balance for separation, there will be a charge of one cent per bushel. For instance, if there is 800 bushels gross weight, the first time the grain goes over the cleaner there would be a charge of three and a half cents per bushel on that amount. If there is then left 600 bushels of the wheat and flax mixture, there will be a charge of one cent per bushel on the remaining 600 bushels, and thus it will go on until the grain has been completely separated.

There is only one difficulty that may arise in getting a return for the commercial grade of flax, that is, a grade of No. 1 N.W., for instance, and this would be the possibility of the grain containing any quantity of broken wheat; and if this should happen then the small broken wheat could not be separated from the flax and it would only be worth the price of ordinary screenings. If, on the other hand, the mixture contains whole kernels of wheat this does not apply.

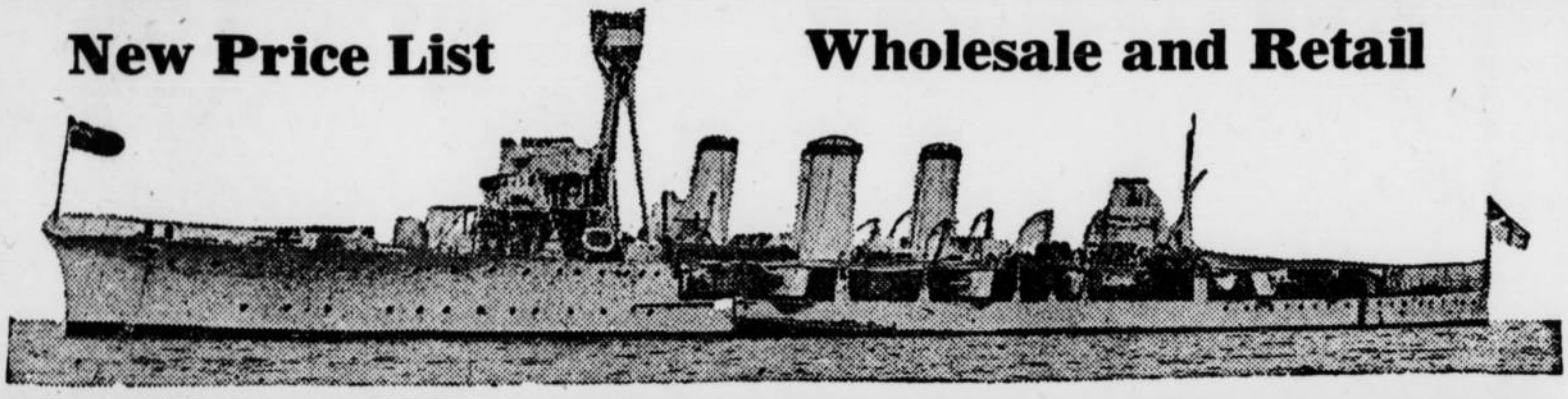
You have less than a car-load lot, but it probably will be well worth your while to pay freight on 60,000 pounds and get a return for the flax contained in the wheat, rather than accept what appears to be a rather unfair offer made by the local grain buyers.

## Order by Mail

State correct size and color desired. Don't forget to send your name and correct address. Write plainly. Make all orders payable to W. J. Mitchell. If not sure of correct size, just give weight and height.

IMPORTANT—Our only address is 40-42-44 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

## New Price List — Wholesale and Retail



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# SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES

## Wool Underwear

Finest Quality, All-Wool, Heavy Ribbed Underwear. Reg. $3.50. Now ..... $1.75

Men's high-grade Union Suits; medium weight; spring needle rib. All sizes ..... $1.98

Army Officers' Saddles, with full equipment. Cost government over $200 each. They are brand new. Sale price ..... $45.00

Army Bath Towels; heavy. Now ..... 40c

300 dozen Stanfield's Pure Wool Ribbed Union Suits, extra heavy, all sizes. Worth $6.50. Sale price, per suit ..... $2.95

13,000 pairs of extra quality Navy Drawers, guaranteed pure virgin wool, extra heavy; sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 only. Commercial value $3.50 per pair. Sale price ..... $1.35

Heavy Ribbed Underwear, shirts only; all sizes to 46. Sale price ..... 98c

Army Fine Wool Underwear, Scotch knit, flat ribbed, medium weight; sizes, drawers 32, 34, 36 only; shirts 34, 36, 38 only. Sale price ..... 98c

## Army Tunics

New Shipment Army Tunics, O.D., all wool, serge lined army tunics, U.S. issue; a very fine work coat; new shipment; sizes 34 to 40 ..... $1.75

Pea Jackets—Seamen's short overcoats; color, navy blue. Can be used for work coats. Made of all wool. Sizes to 37 only. Sale price ..... $3.50

Navy Jerseys (extra heavy)—All wool worsted jerseys, navy issue, finest quality; color, navy blue; worth $10. All sizes. Sale price ..... $3.00

Black Navy Rubbers—Extra quality, usual trade pattern rubbers. Fit over any medium round-toed boot. Heavy sole and far superior to ordinary rubbers. Sizes 7, 8, 9. Sale price, per pair ..... 75c

## Blankets

20,000 Blankets; all guaranteed Pure Wool at less than cost of production. Army Grey Blankets; all pure wool. Sale price ..... $2.98

White Hospital Double Blankets; pure virgin wool, extra quality. Sale price ..... $7.50

Extra Fine Quality, Double, All-Wool Grey Blankets, 60x80. Sale price ..... $6.00

Pure Wool Double Blankets, very highest quality; extra large size. Sale price ..... $7.00

## Work Shirts

Work Shirts; all sizes. Reg. $2.00. Now ..... $1.15

Extra Heavy Khaki or Medium Weight Khaki Army Shirts; all sizes. Worth $2.50. Now ..... $1.50

Khaki Army Shirts, two pockets; heavy weight, best make; sizes to 17½. Now ..... $1.95

Khaki Wool Flannel Shirts, collar attached; all sizes. Now ..... $2.65

Heavy All-Wool Flannel Shirts, sizes to 17½; all colors. Regular price $5.00. Now ..... $2.45

## The Merchandizing Sensation of the Day!

$300,000.00 worth of surplus army and navy supplies and commercial merchandise dumped on the market to be sold direct to the public at prices that are blazing a trail through the tangled meshes of competition and making a new page in the history of retail merchandising. Thousands and thousands of citizens of Vancouver are daily attending this tremendous sale. (The whole city is amazed at our sensational values.) You, too, can reap the benefits of this great bargain event by ordering through the mail. Read the price list below. Send in your order at once!

## Raincoats

Tweed top, rubber-lined; colors, brown, green, grey, and neat fancy patterns; guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Regular $25.00. Now, only ..... $10.50

## Civilian Pants

12,000 pairs High-grade Civilian Pants being sold in this mammoth sale. Work Pants—all sizes; five pockets; worth $3.25. Now ..... $1.95

Pure Wool Blue Serge Pants; all sizes. Reg. $10.00. Now ..... $5.50

Khaki Mackinaw Pants—34-oz., all-wool khaki army mackinaw pants; very best quality; all sizes. Sale price ..... $5.95

2,600 pairs of Men's High-grade Civilian Pants; all colors and patterns in heavy tweeds, fine worsteds; sizes from 31 to 44. Reg. values to $7.50. Sale price ..... $2.98

1,800 pairs of Men's Extra Quality Trousers; sizes 31 to 42; all good wearing fabrics; neat patterns in worsteds, cashmeres, tweeds serges, etc. Values up to $9.00. Sale price ..... $3.95

Highest grade, pure wool, heavy worsted Civilian Pants; all colors; worth $12.00. Now ..... $5.95

2,400 pairs of extra quality Tweed Pants, all dark patterns; worth $8.00. All sizes ..... $3.50

Regulation Army Fatigue Pants; extra heavy. Sale price ..... $2.65

2,000 pairs Army Riding Breeches—Pure wool serge; sizes 30 to 36. Sale price (used) ..... $2.00

4,000 pairs of Regulation Army Riding Breeches—Pure wool, No. 1 Government reclaimed; sizes 30 to 40; worth $10.00. Sale price ..... $3.50

## All-Wool Mackinaw Coats

All-Wool Mackinaw Coats—Very finest quality all-wool coats; all colors and patterns; all sizes; best make. Special price ..... $7.95

## Army and Navy Sox

Hanson's Pure Wool Army Sox, finest quality, grey or khaki. Now ..... 50c

Dress Sox—Light weight, black or tan. Now, pair ..... 25c

Pure Wool Navy Sox, 2-thread worsted yarn. Now, pair ..... 40c

Army Sox, medium weight wool. Worth 50c. Now ..... 25c

## Sweater Coats

$6.00 Sweater Coats, heavy wool mixed. Sale price ..... $1.95

$7.00 Sweater Coats; high grade; all colors; sizes to 42. Sale price ..... $2.98

Heavy Weight, Pure Wool Pull-over Sweaters; sizes 36 to 42. Regular $9.00. Sale price ..... $3.95

Highest Grade Jumbo Knit Sweater Coats; extra quality; sizes 36 to 42. Sale price ..... $5.25

Duffel Jacket Overcoats—Navy, loose fitting, short overcoats, hood attached; made of extra heavy all-wool waterproof Duffel cloth; color light khaki; three-quarter length; weight about twice as heavy as Mackinaw cloth. Used by seamen on duty in cold climates. A wonderful garment for Canadian prairies. Cost the government $35.00 each. Sale price ..... $7.50

Sweater Coats; all sizes, all colors. Values to $9.00. Sale price ..... $3.95

Army Sleeveless Sweaters. Sale price ..... $1.15

## NAVAL WHITE BLANKETS

Size 68x89, extra heavy, made of all new pure wool, without any admixture of any description. This is the first opportunity the public has ever had to get genuine Navy Wool Blankets. Our price, each ..... $5.95

NOT OVER FOUR PAIRS TO ONE CUSTOMER

## Boots and Shoes

5,000 pairs Kitchener Boots, heavy hob-nailed soles, all solid leather; finest quality. Sizes 8 to 13 only. Sale price ..... $6.95

Navy Boots (Class B), same style as Class A boot, but not quite as good quality. Sizes 8-9. Sale price ..... $3.95

Naval Deck Shoes; leather soles and heels, leather toecap, brown duck uppers; sizes to 9. Special ..... $1.85

Army Boots; 3,400 pairs of brown, solid leather army boots; a wonderful work boot. Sale price ..... $6.50

Field Construction Boots, 10-inch tops, nailed or plain; large sizes only; extra fine quality leather. Sale price ..... $9.75

Military Boots — 4,000 pairs officers' chocolate marching boots; finest quality. All sizes. Sale price ..... $6.95

Civilian Boots, medium weight dress boots; Goodyear welted, extra quality, black; all sizes. Worth $10.00. Now ..... $4.95

Army Wrap Leggings (regulation khaki puttees). New. ..... $1.00

Leather Leggings (officers' aviation corps); best quality. Now ..... $3.95

## Miscellaneous

U.S. Army Canvas Leggings. Sale price ..... $1.25

Work Gloves—Leather, good quality. Regular $1.75. Sale Price ..... 75c

Leather Work Gloves—Fine quality. Regular $2.00. Now ..... 98c

Army Kit Bags—Overseas issue, without ropes. Sale price ..... 65c

Army Khaki Set Safety Razors; widely advertised brand; 6 extra blades. Complete outfit. Now ..... 95c

Naval Straight Blade English Razors, extra fine. Worth $6.00. Now ..... 95c

Leather Army Bandoliers (large leather cartridge belts), worth $9.00. Now ..... 50c

Army Overcoats, Khaki. Reclaimed. Sizes 34 to 42 only. Sale price ..... $6.00

Army Dark Grey Overcoats, Militia issue. Sizes 34 to 44. Reclaimed. Sale price ..... $6.50

U.S. Army Cotton Breeches, regulation issue khaki used; No. 1 condition. Sizes 30 to 36. Now ..... 98c

Navy Towels, extra heavy, size 23x46. Sale price ..... 75c

Army Tan Rubbers, sizes 9½ to 12; extra heavy; suitable to wear over work boots. Sale price, 50c; postage 20c extra. Total ..... 70c

U.S. Army Mess Kits (new aluminum). Very useful for campers. Sale price ..... 75c

Extra heavy worsted pure wool Navy Sox, 3-thread yarn; new shipment. Sale price ..... 50c

Regulation Navy Suspenders (heavy police style). Sale price ..... 50c

Army Khaki Wool Gloves. Sale price ..... 40c

Army Pack Sacks, extra large, brand new; worth $10.00. Sale price ..... $2.95

Army Wrap Leggings (regulation khaki puttees). Used. Sale price ..... 50c

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